THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

CAMERON MEN, ALL.

The Democratic papers are trying to raise a howl about our candidate for State Treasurer being a Cameron man. We have no doubt but that he is a Cameron man in the same sense that every other Republican in the State is, and that simply concedes the fact, that Senator Cameron is the tried and faithful leader of the great Republican host, who has won his position by his great energy and unswerving fidelity to the glorious principles of Republicanism. Every true Republican in the State is a Cameron man as long as he (Cameron) is true to the people, and truth, justice and right. Many Republican leaders in the past have found out to their cost, that the rank and file of the party only follow their leaders as long as they lead in the right way. Cameron has always been right, therefore we are all Cameron men.

Three cheers for our veteran Senator! Long may he live to lead and inspire us on to victory!

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward our public school system is one of aggression. It desires to get control of the education of the young with a view to priestly instruction. Our common school system is the offspring of a free people, and could only exist in a country of free institutions. Indeed, it is unsuited to the habit of priestly tyranny, which could only alter its character and destroy its virtue. The Romish Church dreads the public school because the youth instructed there know nothing of priestly intolerance. Bishop McQuaid, of Cincinnati, denounced the public schools of that State as "Godless schools," as there was no religious teachings. The outrage perpetrated by the Bishop, and of which he ought to be ashamed, consisted in the fact, that the reading of the bible in the public schools of Cincinnati was dispensed with through Roman Catholic influence. A State does not undertake to teach religion; but among Christian nations, in the education of children, the bible is not an unknown book. A religious sect in this country like the Roman Catholic Church, which banishes the bible from the public schools, in a locality where the ignorance of its church members abounds, cannot stigmatize those schools as "Godless" on that account, without deserving and receiving severe rebuke. What it gains in Cincinnati in this respect, it will lose with contempt in States where the Roman sect has less power.

Is it not strange that in Rome, where the Pope dwells, and the whole machinery of the Catholic Church is at work, the Roman people neither love the Pope nor the church? They desire to break away from all priestly instruction and have their children educated to become good citizens. They find that schools under the supervision of priests are not such as they desire to perpetuate. Even the Romish "Parochial Schools," now clamored for by the Catholic priesthood of New York, the Romans hate, and will not have. There are, therefore, "Godless schools" in Rome which send out pupils better trained for the duties of life than those taught by the priests.

Moreover, the political power of the priesthood is curtailed in Rome, and the Romans are not to be hoodwinked as to the political character of the Catholic Church. In the "Godless Schools" in Rome the bible is read, and the boys and girls are taught to love their country and be loyal to their sovereign, while the pupils in clerical schools are not, but taught that their fidelity is due first of all, to the Pope.

The difference is great. The elements of patriotism and obedience to law are wanting as subjects of instruction in clerical schools, which exist in the public schools of this country. The founders of public schools, and those who support them, desire that they shall be made available for the instruction of children in the best and noblest precepts of citizenship. Where the Roman Catholic Church is powerless for political evil, the children read the Word of God with profit. The Republican party is the party of education; and has done more to extend the public school system during the last decade than the Democratic party during its whole existence. The Democratic party, for political reasons, is in league with the Roman Catholic Church. That party will aid the church in its designs for the sake of the Catholic vote, which is cast at the bidding of the priesthood. Free public education is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party; and it expects the support of every right thinking man; for its principles are those which alone can preserve the freedom of the country, and keep it in the true path of progress.

THE "WATCHMAN" ON THE COW QUESTION.

The *Watchman* has spoken upon the cow question—let all the world keep silence before it. But it is hard to tell upon which side of the cow-yard the *Watchman* pretends to be. It pitches into the railroad, the engineer, and more particularly, into us. Now, to be consistant, it should complete the job, by pitching into the cow. It is very plain to the most casual observer, that the *Watchman* is more anxious to make a point against us, than to advocate the interests of any other party to the controversy. It charges us with waking up about this particular cow because it happened to be the property of a rich man. Now the truth is, (and the *Watchman* editor knew it) that we did not know to whom the animal belonged until the article was written, and our paper out. They say the railroad should be fenced—that that is the law. Now Meek ought to know the law, because it is a child of his own raising; but the road is not fenced, and what is the astute editor going to do about it? Are we to suffer meanwhile? Are our cows to be killed by reckless running and our lives put in jeopardy because the road is not fenced? We did not stop to inquire what was law in the matter. There were the facts, corroborated by reliable eye witnesses, that the cow had been unnecessarily run into and killed. If it was, as stated by our informants, done through carelessness, it was a matter that carried more weight than the mere loss of a cow or the property of the railroad. There were precious human lives upon that train, that were put in jeopardy by such action. And still more, the custom of running down cows and hogs by the Bald Eagle Valley trains has come to be a serious matter with our people; therefore, the cause of this rich man is the cause of every poor man who may own cattle, which are liable, by their nearness to the railroad, to be destroyed. And further, it is dangerous to human life. True, in this particular case, it was a freight train; but the next instance of the kind, might be a passenger train, loaded down with human freight, and the careless engineer may have in his keeping, the lives of our friends, wives and children. In case of accident, it would not be a question of rich or poor; it would make no difference to the people on the train, whether the obstruction which caused the accident was the property of a rich or a poor man; it would make no difference to the poor laborer, whose wife or child was killed, or to the rich man, whose only daughter was mangled and dying. For love is universal as the universe of God—it is confined to no station, however high or low.

——Don't hitch your horse to shade trees; they don't know any better than to bark them.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEAD LOCK.

The contemptible course being pursued by the Democrats of New Hampshire in endeavoring to obtain control of the State Senate, by fraud, is attracting the attention of the whole country. The question in dispute is of no great consequence to either party. It is an effort on the part of the Democrats to obtain possession of the Senate, by fraud, so clear and plain that no one pretends to deny it. Even the neutral papers, which are inclined to side with the Democracy, when they have any show of being in the right, denounce this scheme of theirs as villainous in the extreme. The *Tribune*, the organ of Gov. Tilden, the Democratic Governor of New York, in speaking upon this subject, says:

In New Hampshire, by a constitutional provision, the wisdom or unwisdom of which is not part of this discussion, it is made necessary that a Senator should have a majority of all the votes cast, and the two men whose seats are in dispute did not, upon any reasonable construction of the law, have a majority of the votes. The Republicans, who oppose their admission, are simply clinging to the spirit and letter of the law. The Democrats, by their Council, who exceeded their powers, and by representatives in the Legislature who uphold the Governor and Council, have undertaken to gain by very petty and contemptible quibbling a mean advantage over their opponents. They are in the wrong, and through the whole business have shown their consciousness of the fact. Their great weakness is in the fact that they fail to comprehend, in their eagerness to secure a small and insignificant advantage, that they are disclosing to all the world the spirit and the purpose of the organization of which they are a part. There is nothing that they can gain in New Hamspire that can in the smallest measure compensate for the disrepute into which they bring the name of the party by engaging in this pettifogging business. The people of the whole country are looking on at this quarrel. And while they do not care the toss of a copper which party has the majority in the New Hampshire Senate, they do feel an exceeding anxiety to know what sort of hands they would fall into in case they should think a change of parties necessary in the administration of the General Government in 1876.

Now here is a point in which the people of the whole country are interested. The disposition displayed by the Democracy of New Hampshire is the same as is displayed by the party all over the country, wherever an opportunity occurs to gain any advantage over their opponents. The question of what is right in the matter, does not seem to enter their calculations at all. The advice of the old quaker to his son, "get money honestly if thee can, but get money," is followed very closely by them, for, get power honestly if we can, but get power, is the spirit which actuates all their actions. In view of this fact, it is a question of the utmost importance to the people, to consider carefully, and without any party prejudice, whether it will be safe to trust in their hands, the management of the affairs of the general government, in the coming contest of 1876. Every voter should think of this in a fair, impartial way; for it is the liberties of the people, and the safety of our free institutions, that are jeopardized, if the verdict of the people is to be set aside by flagrant disregard of the law, the constitution, low, mean cunning, and violence.

We have lived among the people of New Hampshire, and know full well to what low depths of meanness a New Hampshire Democrat can descend; but we had thought that they possessed too much shrewdness to place themselves in their true light before the people of the republic, for so insignificant an advantage. But it is said, that "whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." So in this, we may be lead to see the hand of an overruling Providence which shapes our ends, rough hue them as we may.

In a few months the people of this State will be called upon to decide upon the rival candidates of these two great parties. The Republican party has placed in the field, a man as true as steel and good as gold—who has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting; who, before his first election, was the best abused man in the State—lied about and imputed with every dishonest and dishonorable motive and action; but now, after a trial of one term, finds no man with soul so dead, as to breathe against his fair fame, one breath of calumny. Will the people reinstate this man for another term, or will they, for the trivial desire for change, trust the party, which in New Hampshire, seeks to obtain power by fraud, and in Ohio, joins hands with the Romish church to divert the school fund from its legitimate source, to the great detriment of our free schools upon which the safety of our free institutions rest?

For the REPUBLICAN.

INTERESTS OF LABOR.

Honest, honorable labor is the source whence countries, kingdoms, nations, corporations and individuals derive prosperity and wealth, and it should be the source of all political power, and honest, intelligent, equitable legislation. The laboring and producing men of a prosperous country must always largely outnumber the idle drones and consumers, and in this enlightened, free and happy land, the vote of the honest and virtuous laborer, though he be poor, counts as much as the vote of the money king, millionaire or richest stock-holder, and is mighty as the power of a sovereign over a serf, against all soulless corporations. Capital, the product of labor, is, comparatively speaking, centered in the few, and may in the future, as it has in the past, seek to oppress and wrong labor, by procuring the passage of unjust and oppressive laws, to enable it to increase its own bloated bulk, and extend its power; but it can only do this when labor has been unfaithful to itself, or has been cheated, wronged and betrayed, by corrupt representatives, or the base cry of party, and stick to the ticket, that so much reminds one of the cry of "stop thief," when the loudest vociferations come from the thief himself. If the laboring and producing men of this country will only take the power into their own hands that rightfully belongs to them, and will elect temperate, sober, honest, sensible, capable and faithful men to all offices of trust, from the Executive of the nation down to the overseer of the poor of the smallest township or borough, carefully excluding members of corporations and money kings, who desire special legislation, there need be no fear that labor will be wronged or oppressed.

That labor has the right to concentrate its power for its own protection, and the public good will scarcely be denied, and it must be manifest to all thinking men, that it ought to have an organ as well as an organization, that its true principles may be published with fairness, and its doctrines and policy urged on the consideration of the laborer and producer. No political trickster or broken down gabbler should be allowed to edit the organ of any true and pure party, and least of all should the honest and virtuous sons of toil be misrepresented by such an unstable and treacherous editor. They need a man in that position who can be relied on at all times, and under all circumstances; or it might be better perhaps, for them to select some faithful, honest editor out of those already engaged in the business, and whose past life has been such that it can be safely taken as guarantee for the future. In organizing labor for its own protection, and the greatest good of the greatest number, great care is needed to avoid the grave error of becoming the persecutors of capital. If this is not done, a war between capital and labor would be inevitable, and subversive of the best interests of both; but so long as laborers and producers confine themselves to the protection of their own interests, without assailing the interests and rights of others, there can be no danger of their colliding in any hurtful manner. Should laborers and producers arise and use their great power with wisdom and moderation, corrupt legislation would cease, and neither whiskey nor money could bribe or buy members to pass laws or bills detrimental to labor, but all legislation would be for the common good.

A. LABORER.

(Communicated.)

HOW IS IT?

The editors of political papers, purporting to represent organized parties, should always present the principles, wishes and wants of the organization or party so represented, that their papers might be received by the public, in good faith, as the true exponents of their party policy. It is only when the people are thus truthfully represented, that there can be sympathy or harmony, and union of purpose, between the party and their organ. In other words, the editor of the party he represents, must make his paper the mouth-piece of that party; prevent its prostitution to base purposes, and refrain from using his position, as editor, to further the selfish ends of himself or his friends, in a manner detrimental or objectionable to his party. When the editor of a party organ treacherously uses his editorial influence to make nominations against the will of a majority of his party, and afterwards forces the election of his (not the party's) candidates so nominated, by using his paper, as the huntsman uses his whip to drive his dogs into the kennel, he ceases to be the exponent of the party so betrayed, and can only represent slaves or men as corrupt as himself.

It may seem honest and profitable to some party editors, to control the nominations and elections of their party that they may hold the officers in fear, and thus be enabled to dip very deep into the cash box of the county; but for all this the members of their own party, (always the majority) as well as the members of the adverse party, have to pay in heavy taxes. When there is no office in the county, from that of Representative down to County Auditor, that the editor of a party paper does not claim to have both nominated and elected, over the head of his party, there can be no freedom of thought or action on the part of the officers so elected, but all must become more or less the slaves of such an editor, ready at all times to do his bidding and add to his profits, by permitting him (in a legal way) to make deep drafts on the county treasury.

In olden time, parties in majority did not elect men to offices for the purpose of making them dishonest men, or slaves to the editor of a party paper; neither did they elect them for the purpose of enriching such editors at the expense of the tax payers. But in their honesty of heart, they elected men to offices of power and trust, to do their duty to the county as well as to each of its citizens. They expected them to be faithful to their trust, kind and courteous to citizens who had business in their offices, capable men in their respective places, who would be able and willing to do their work in such a manner, that citizens having any business with them, might be able to get it done without the expense of employing an attorney. What simple men our fathers were; and yet, there are some who even wish that we might have a return of the simple, honest, upright faithfulness of those early days. Queer, isn't it?

A. CHANGE.

MR. E. T. TUTEN.—It is generally known that I am and have been much dissatisfied with the management of our schools." I am sorry that the intelligent body of school directors, who met on the 4th May, seemed to favor the same system, some passively and some actively. The establishment of the 'normal school' by the superintendent, when we should have a good school in every town in the county and every township that can supply the pupils. Instead of recommending the superintendent to establish 'the school,' he should be urged to travel the county, try to arouse directors and parents to the importance of having good summer schools. Call school meetings, spend all the year in performing the duty of superintendent, not post haste, an hour or two at each school, but all his time apportioned among the schools. If the law intended, as I think it did not, the superintendent to establish a school to help make up his salary it should be repealed. The directors seem to get that idea, and not only his salary, but their expenses. What an abomination! Why! it's worse than an occasional school order drawn in their favor, because "we get no pay." If some of those trained speakers, instead of saying 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' had said, "Intelligent labor honestly applied is worthy of large pay," we want the services of this man to travel and superintend, not to teach any school through a series of weeks; to hold examinations, open to all who wish to be examined, and even try to bring up the standard of teachers to something like equality, not as we have had it in Curtin, one school "foot and another head." (Wish our foot had been cut off the last three years.) The fourth of July will soon be here. If the Ghost of Jefferson should appear to make a speech, which I hope he will, I think he would say something like, "I fear for those men, when I consider God is just, that were the instruments of defrauding poor little lame Davy Sayers, little George B. McClellan Mann, and others, the children of my disciples, and even the six children of that very black Republican. They are entitled to certain inalienable rights, among these are virtuous, well bred and competent school teachers.

A. S. TIPTON.

——Go to Sechler's grocery store for the best and cheapest groceries to be found in Centre county. His goods are of a superior quality, and are being sold at remarkably low prices.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Norristown *Register* hoists the name of Hendricks and Hoffman as its national ticket for 1876.

—The name of William M. Abrams, of Clarion, will be named for State Treasurer before the Erie Convention.

—"The torpedo that opened the jaws of the sphynx," is what the Savannah *News* calls the Lancaster convention's resolution against a third term.

—The *Northern Tier Reporter* advocates the nomination of Hon. A. M. Benton, of McKean county, as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

—The Pittston *Comet* says, speaking of Luzerne county: "It is beginning to look as of old that in the Democratic Convention this fall 'No American need apply.'"

—Hon. Wm. P. Jenks, of Jefferson county, is urged for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He is an able debater, and a strong man in his locality. He was in the Legislature in 1867 and '68, and is now President Judge of the Jefferson and Clarion district.

—The Doylestown *Democrat*, whose editor is himself a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, has "no special objection to Governor Hartranft for a Republican candidate," and thinks "probably the convention could not have improved on the nomination." It is certain that the Democratic Convention cannot improve on it.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Under this head, the Philipsburg "Journal" gives the particulars of the infamous outrage perpetrated upon a little girl of that place on Friday, May 28th, by the man Ligonier, who is now in jail in Bellefonte. The "Journal" of Saturday last says:

On Friday night of last week Louis Ligonier, a Canadian Frenchman, living near Osceola, was arrested charged with the heinous crime of committing a rape upon a little girl nine years of age, the daughter of a German by the name of Julius Merz, a resident of Lloysville, a suburb of this place. Ligonier was arrested by policeman Mattern and Harper while attempting to get away upon the special train to convey the Tyrone firemen home. He was first conducted to Wighaman's store, about which an excited and indignant crowd collected, muttering summary vengeance, but he was soon safely confined in the lock-up. In the morning, the little girl being unable to visit the office of Justice McCutcheon to testify, the prisoner was taken to Merz's house for identification. The little girl recognized him at once and pointed him out from among those present as the man. Her story before the Justice was plain, straightforward and childlike. She had been sent to the book store for her father's paper, and was returning home with it, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, when she met this man near the end of the pavement on Laurel street. He stopped her, told her he was a married man looking for his children, and asked her to go with him. This frightened her and she started to run, but her hat fell off and as she stooped to pick it up the villain seized her, threatened to kill her if she made an outcry, carried her a little distance, accomplished his diabolical purpose and released her, with a threat to kill her if she told what had occurred.

The proprietress of a well-known house in Lloydsville stated that a few minutes before the crime was committed Ligonier had entered her house drunk, and had been ejected. Other evidence points directly to his guilt. He was taken to Bellefonte jail by policeman Haywood on Saturday afternoon.

Ligonier is apparently about thirty-five years of age, with a swarthy complexion, high cheek bones and wicked-looking eyes. He has a wife and two or three children, and is a man of bad character and habits.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.—The following are the proceedings of the new school board, at its meeting on Tuesday afternoon last:

The school directors of the Borough of Bellefonte met in their room at four o'clock p. m. Present: A. O. Furst, president, Messrs. J. P. Harris, Bush, Garman, Miller and Rankin.

D. S. Keller, member elect from the north ward, Joe W. Furey, south ward, James H. Rankin, west ward, presented their certificates of election, and were duly qualified and installed for ensuing term, Dr. George F. Harris and D. G. Bush, Esq., who served faithfully and efficiently during their term, retiring.

The new "board" was then organized by the election of A. O. Furst, President; James H. Rankin, Secretary; John P. Harris, Treasurer.

The treasurer was directed to give bond in $10,000, and his salary fixed at $153, as before.

The salary of secretary to remain as before, $150. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to settle with the treasurer and collector.

The President appointed Levi A. Miller, D. S. Keller and James H. Rankin. On motion, an order was granted in favor of D. G. Bush, for $115.50, with interest from Nov. 8, 1873, being balance due on bell purchased from him for school house. It was, on motion, resolved that an assessment be made and tax levied as follows: Five mills on the assessed value of real and personal property for school purposes. Five mills on same property for interest, repairs and incidental expenses.

On motion, resolved that Messrs. Harris, Rankin and Keller be a committee to prepare a resolution with regard to making arrangements to provide for the bonds falling due July 1, 1875, and same committee to prepare treasurer bond.

On motion, it was resolved that Wednesday, 30th June, 8 o'clock a. m., be the time for the election of teachers for the ensuing term.

On motion, it was

RESOLVED, That the ensuing school term be seven months, reserving the right to extend it to eight months. On motion adjourned to meet on Friday next, at seven o'clock p. m.

A. O. FURST, President.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary.

—*Locke's National Magazine* has emerged from its chrysalis state, and appears for June in a new and handsome covering, the design for which is both tasteful and pleasing. The June number appears in new type, set in a wide measure, while other typographical improvements add greatly to its attractiveness. The contents are entirely original matter, while the various departments of Fiction, History, Biography, Science, and Poetry, are unusually well filled. A new serial story—to run three months—is the leading attraction; and the tone of the magazine is well sustained to the end. The poetry of the June number is unexceptionably good, and, indeed, will compare favorably with any of the higher-priced publications. One dollar a year; single copies, ten cents. J. P. JONES, Publisher, Toledo, Ohio.

BELLEFONTE, REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

For the REPUBLICAN.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

MRS. H. M. CHAMBERS.

They are falling, sadly falling,
Borne by hollow winds along,
Autumn leaves, the same tale telling,
Singing o'er the same old song,
Ever telling the mournful story,
Summer is past the flowers are gone,
Bitter frosts chilled and faded their glory,
Their beauty departed they lie withered around.

Fading, fading, still fading,
Summer flies with a floral train;
Harvest is past the last sheaf gathered;
All safely garnered is the golden grain.
The shadows grow long slanting and yellow,
The sun vails his face with a mist of gold;
O'er the dusky hilltops the twittering swallow
Flies homeward ere the wind grows cold.

Sighing, sighing, the breezes are sighing,
O'er dying verdure a sad requiem;
Through the lone bowers berit of the flowers,
From the low mossy beds where the sunbeams kissed them.
Stealing through the dreamy glistening pines,
Murmuring low their plaintive song;
Whispering to us as the echo returns,
Faded, ah, faded and gone.

Weeping, weeping, softly weeping,
A sad farewell to all around;
Yellow leaves fall like golden teardrops,
Fall on rock and grassy mound.
Through the wild-wood, o'er the foot path
Lay a carpet rich and deep;
Of fluttering leaves once green and bright,
Now dead and trodden under feet.

Come ye, come ye, the birds are calling:
Hie ye away to a warmer clime;
Hear through the wood the winds are wailing,
Tall trees nod, their giant forms bend;
Growing loud and strong at sweeps
O'er the hills of crimson bright,
Scattering the heaps of bright leaves afar,
Which it tore from the brow of the mountain's height.

Bright and fleeting tints of Autumn,
Spread o'er vale and hill beyond
A gorgeous robe of beauty blending
Into a picture vast and grand.
No earthly artist's skillful hand
Could trace such mingled beauty rare,
Such landscapes and such scenes sublime
As painted by God's myeterious hand.

Dead and faded leaves of Autumn,
Scattered afar by the dreary blast;
Emblems of earthly hopes and pleasures,
Which seemed so bright, too bright to last.
Our hopes how oft blighted and crushed as a leaf,
Our joys are followed by bitterest tears;
Vows of true friendship so often are broken,
Earth's joys are as dead Autumn leaves gilded.

For the REPUBLICAN.

PLANTING TREES.

Along the quiet village street,
Skirting a shadow-haunted way,
Robust in bole and broad of arm,
Great elms and maples bend and sway.

They bring no fruits as corn and wine;
They store with wealth no throbbing mart;
Their ministry is more divine—
The culture of the human heart.

When April suns have stirred their blood,
And May's warm breezes thrill the air,
What rich undress of golden bloom,
Those regal elms and maples wear!

And when June, fair, imperial month,
The summer of the northern year,
Leads in, and like some great-souled queen,
Strews her large bounty far and near—

What wondrous mantles, quaint and rare,
As sunbeams glance and soft winds blow,
Those stately monarchs of the air
Athwart their stalwart shoulders throw!

Through cool, sweet depths of verdurous gloom,
A hundred song-birds flit and sing—
Staid robins with their martial tune,
Gay orioles with their tinted wing:

How tenderly from drooping boughs
Their dwellings, breeze-swung to and fro,
Cradle the birds that still shall sing
As endless summers come and go.

And when the artist, Autumn, comes
To gild his gleaming wheat with gold,
And stain with crimson dyes the hills
That prop the azure-tinted wold;

He lingers with his tenderest art,
Till 'neath the Indian Summer skies
The street, with golden light aflame,
Seems like some path in Paradise.

And though the wizard Winter weaves
O'er all the pallid country-side,
His spell, bejewelled by the mist
And sun, they rise up glorified.

And so the rolling seasons through,
All souls that lived with unclosed eyes,
In myriad modes of form and hue
Find in these trees some new surprise.

The hands that planted, long ago
Were folded on a silent breast,
And with life's ceaseless ebb and flow
Sank into their eternal rest.

And yet, methinks the genial soul
Who wrought that other lives might see,
In leaf, in bloom, and graceful form,
The stately beauty of the tree,

Must feel, mayhap, a tender joy,
If from the skies he sometimes sees
What grace the fair Pennsylvania town
Gains from the thoughtful planter's trees.

Our Story Teller.

JERRY THE MISER.

It was a cobbler's shop, breaking the row of small private houses in a shabby, suburban street. How it came there nobody knew. What is more, nobody cared.

Near the door on this particular afternoon, were two females, the one elderly, the other graceful and young; both in deepest mourning. In front were two London street Arabs, as ragged as mirthful; before it stood the oldest being imaginable—a little old man about four feet high, and with a not over-clean face iron-gray hair, on which rested a worn skin cap, shaggy brows, rather bow legs, and a dirty leathern apron. In irate tones, he was addressing the boys:

"On with you, you young rascals! If you come playing your hopscotch and Sally-gomes-ups before my window again, I'll flay you.

Before the muscular fists the boys fled, hurling back derision. "Well done, Jerry—old Jerry, the miser! Yah!"

The cobbler, for he hardly merited the more emphatic title of shoemaker—paid no heed, but glancing sharply up from his bent brows at the two women, asked, "And what may you want!"

"We—we see," began the younger, looking timidly towards the square card in the window, "you have apartments to let."

"No, I've rooms—rooms! I don't know nothing of 'apartments'; I ain't up to them, nor the rooms ain't neither. Do you want to see 'em?"

"We did wish."

"All right; come along!"—and the little man swung on his heel.

The two woman, hesitated, looking at one another.

"We had better see them, mother," said the younger, with a wan smile of encouragement. "His bark may be worse than his bite, and all the other places are so dear."

Following the cobbler through the shop, he led them up stairs to the rooms. There were two, communicating by a door with each other; they were poorly furnished, but clean. As the women looked at them the cobbler stared at them silently.

"Well," he asked, "what do you think of them?"

"They will do very well," answered the widow. "It's—only—the—price!"

"Six shillings a week—in advance."

"Six shillings!" ejaculated the girl.

"Do you think it too much?"

"On the contrary, it is cheap."

"You know a lot of the world to say that. How do you knew I shan't clap on another shilling?"

"I don't; but I should not fancy you would."

"About references"—began the widow.

"Don't want any—you pay in advance; and, as whenever you leave the house it must be through the shop, you can't well take the furniture without my knowing. Is it settled?"

"If you please: here is the first week's rent."

The cobbler took it, scrawled out a receipt, nodded, and left his lodgers to themselves. Seated again on his bench, meditatively, he scratched his grizzled chin and contemplated the six coins in his horny palm.

"Two bobs a week lost to-day!" he remarked. "Jerry, you miser, how could you do it?"

The cobbler's lodgers proved very quiet. They did not interfere with him. His rent was paid to the day.

They rarely spoke, save exchanging the ordinary morning and evening salutations when the daughter went through the shop. The mother never left the house. But Jerry, like most cobblers, was a man of observation, and he made such comments as the following:

"She's a beauty, she is: but awful white and sad. It's my opinion it's hard times with them up stairs."

Then when the girl went out earlier and came home later, even with a sadder, more depressed expression, he said, "I'll tell you what it is, Jerry; she's seeking work and doesn't get it."

One evening a few weeks after Mrs. Weston and her daughter rented the cobbler's apartments, the latter entered the shop later than usual.

The yellow lamp was flaring dismally, and Jerry, a boot on his knee, was hard at work. After the customary salutation, the girl was passing on, when the cobbler's voice arrestd her.

"I say, your mother's ill, ain't she?" he asked, nursing his knee with both arms.

"Yes, Mr. Crayshaw, I am sorry to say she has been for some while ailing. She—she—" and the young voice trembled with tears—"is very weak."

"Then you must give her lots to eat," responded Jerry, staring out of the window. "The best thing for weak people is a nice roast fowl and a bottle of wine. Why don't you give them to her?"

"I wish I was able, or even to provide her less expensive dainties; but—but" and the tears fell fast—"*I cannot.*"

"Ah, that's the fault, you see, of having no money. Good evening."

He resumed his work, and the girl scarcely cheered by this little episode, went, with a heavy heart, up stairs.

Mrs. Weston, was so ill, she was laying on her bed. The candle was in her room, and in the parlor grate burnt a few sparks of fire, over which was a saucepan. On the table was a tea tray, and a portion of a previous day's loaf. It was such a depressing welcome home after the weary, weary day, that with difficulty the poor girl could control her emotion.

"Is that you, Clare?" inquired the widow's feeble voice.

"Yes, mother."

"Come to me, my child."

Clare pressed her white hands to her bosom, made an effort and passed into the bedroom. But the mother's first words beat down all her noble-souled heroic self-repression.

"Clare, dear, you had better success to-day?"

The girl dropped to a chair, and burying her face on the coverlet, burst into a paroxysm of weeping.

"No, mother," she sobbed, hysterically, "It's the same old old story; I can get nothing. What shall we do? I feel heartbroken."

"Clare, Clare, my child," ejaculated the mother, fondly embracing her, "do not you give way! What, indeed, will become of us then? My brave, brave girl do not weep thus!"

"Pray let me, mother; I shall be better after it."

She, apparently, was right, for at the end of a few moments she looked up calmer; her tears ceased.

"There," she smiled; "I am better now. It is good to give way at times, you know. At least, one can't help it, and our lot is so hard; but we shall get used to it."

"Hard! It breaks my heart to contemplate it, when I think of you Clare. What a different future did I and your father intend for you! But who could imagine such a villian as John Burge ever existed?"

"Ah, me—ah, me! to look round at this place, and remember the pleasant home which once was ours! Now, we are alone, with not a single friend in the world."

"Not one! Oh, yes, mother, believe me, one!" cried the girl quickly. "He—Gilbert—will be true—trust me he will."

"Why then, Clare, has he not written?"

"I do not know—I cannot tell," exclaimed the daughter, pitiously; "but, oh pray, pray mother do not take that hope from me! Let me believe in Gilbert. It is my only support in this bitter misery!"

The widow, touched with a pleading countenance, was about to reply, when interrupting herself, she said, "Clare, I hear some one in the parlor. See who it is, my dear."

The girl obeyed, and started at the weird scene she beheld.

Seated before the grate, on a three legged stoo', was the cobbler, yet in the leathern apron and cap. On his knees was a bellows, which he was working with consummate skill, evidently a master of the art, sending the coals into bright blazes that threw flashes of lurid color over a quaint figure and the room.

Upon hearing Clare, he turned, almost with a snarl.

"How do you expect to boil a saucepan with such a fire as this," he growled. "Never was a hatter as mad as you, I'm certain. Now look at that; ain't it a picture!"

Clare did look, and saw that not only were the coals increased, but that they were not from their own store.

"It is quite cheering," she managed to say, "but—I fear, Mr. Crayshaw, you have robbed yourself."

"Robbing myself?—me?—not a bit. I'm a miser. Didn't you hear the boys call me so—Jerry, the miser?" he snapped. "I'd rob anybody sooner than myself. I am a miser, and I am proud of it. Some men are called painter and poet. Well, I'm called cobbler and miser."

"Really," said Clare, a little amused, a little frightened, looking at the glowing coals: "I should have scarcely thought so. That shows your ignorance," responded Jerry. "Can't you see my speculation, it's cheaper to keep up one good fire than two small ones? So I am going to sit by yours. Also, clubbing two person's tea together is cheaper than taking it alone. It makes only one for the pot necessary. You perceive, now, I am a miser. I want to take my tea here."

Clare looked at the table; upon it was a new loaf, fresh butter, eggs, and a neat package of tea.

"Oh, Mr. Crayshaw—" she began.

"Are you going to refuse?" he snapped. "Mayn't I have tea?"

"How could I refuse—" she began when he interrupted her:

"Then don't lose time. See to the kettle. I'll boil the eggs."

Similar behavior from some people might have given offense, but there was such a quint, odd way about Jerry that robbed it of that power. He was so old, and snapped and snarled as if really his suggestion was the result of deep-rooted meanness instead of the contrary. Mrs. Weston did make some demur, but Jerry shut her up at once.

"I see. She's frightened at your taking tea with such a fascinating young fellow as I am," he said. "Leave the door ajar, than the old lady can take a squint at us now and then, and join the talk. I'm a wild young sprig, I confess."

Clare could not refrain from bursting into a merry peal of laughter. Jerry's gray eyes twinkled with delight under his shaggy brows as he looked up at her.

Well, the two bustled about, the cobbler certainly the briskest, until finally they were seated at a very comfortable tea. During the meal, Mrs. Weston deemed it right to inform their new friend something of their history.

In her husband's lifetime they had been well-to-do. At his death they could have lived comfortably had not a Mr. John Burge suddenly brought heavy claims on the dead man's property.

"I never quite understood what it was—I only know he must have been paid," said the widow dolorously. "But we hadn't some papers we ought to have had to prove it. So he took from us every penny, and left us as you now see."

"A confounded villain!" exclaimed Jerry, cracking his egg with the bowl of a spoon, as if it had been Mr. John Burge's bald head he had got under it.

"Then all our friends deserted us—"

"Except one," broke in Clare, with heightened color, which was not unnoticed by the cobbler.

"But one as yet," added the widow. "He is a gentleman, Mr. Crayshaw, who—who was once a great friend of my daughter's. He was in Australia at the time of our trouble, and though we wrote to tell him, we have not heard a syllable since. You know the world, Mr. Crayshaw."

"I do, ma'am!" answered Jerry emphatically; "and I know it's a sight better than people would try to make it."

"Ah?" cried Clare, gratefully, her face radiant, as involuntarily she extended her hand, "you think he may be true?"

"He'd be the greatest villain under the sun if he were not, my dear;" said the old man cheerily; adding to himself. "Poor child—poor child! she, then, has to learn that lovers' vows are easier broken than shoe strings, and thought about as little."

After this, still protesting it was cheaper for him, as a miser, to supply Mrs. Weston's fire than to burn one of his own, he frequently passed his evenings with them. He also procured Clare some shoebinding to do which, though hard and difficult work, was something.

At the end of the week, he was grimacing at a boy through the boots in the window, when Clare came to pay the rent.

"Take it away," he said; "let it stand over."

"Oh, we could not think of that!" began the girl. "We were going to ask you if you would not mind a portion of it being left for next—"

"Take it away!" reiterated Jerry, getting into a fury; "I won't touch a farthing! I like being a creditor—for I can charge interest!"

"This kindness, after all you have done!" sobbed Clare, her tears, falling.

"Go away!" roared Jerry; "I ain't going to have a scene here—they'll be taking me up for assault and battery next! Be off, and I'll be up to tea in five minutes."

"Bless your generous heart, which no assumed roughness can hide!" exclaimed Clare gratefully, as she hurried from the shop.

Sitting down, Jerry bent his head on the counter, and bright tears trickled from his eyes into the boot on his lap.

"Poor thing—poor thing!" he murmured; "she's yet to learn that vows are broken easier than shoe strings, and—"

He was interrupted by the shop door opening. Looking up he found before him a tall, well dressed man, with a bronzed face and thick beard and moustache. Jerry started.

"Pardon my intruding," said the stranger, "but can you give me the address of Mrs. Weston and her daughter; I heard they were living somewhere in this street?"

"No," said Jerry. "What do you want with 'em?"

"They are friends of mine."

"Swells such as you don't often, I should think, have friends in this neighborhood."

"In the land I came from, friend, the rank is not the guinea's stamp. But I'll seek elsewhere."

"Stay a moment; I'll inquire."

Jerry, carefully closing the door behind him, sat down on the stairs and enjoyed a mute chuckle, fearfully apoplectic in character. On the landing he repeated it, with much movement in the legs. Then he entered his lodger's parlor.

Dropping into the chair placed ready for him by the fire, rubbing his knees, his face one beaming smile, he cried: "Does any one believe in man? I don't. Does any one believe in Australian gold diggers? I don't. Does any one believe in lovers keeping their vows? Lor' bless you, I don't—not a syllable!" Then turning abruptly to the astonished woman, he proceeded; "Look here; I'll give you a riddle. Suppose a certain Australian should come to England; suppose he should come into this room, how would a certain party behave? Would she laugh? Would she faint?

"Oh, mother!" cried Clare, starting up: "I know what he means. It is Gilbert!"

"My dear, reflect," interrupted the widow, restraining her.

"Yes, she's right!" exclaimed Jerry, with a caper. "It's Gilbert—Gilbert!"

Flying to the door almost precipitating himself over the ballustrade, he shouted; "You Australian, come up! You nugget of fidelity come here!"

There was a bang of a door, a firm, rapid tread on the stairs, and the bearded stranger shot past Jerry into the room.

"Clara—my poor, poor Clare!" he cried.

"Gilbert!" she ejaculated, rushing into his arms.

The cobbler, after another caper, discreetly retired to his shop, and let off his superhuman excitement by a charge at the boys in the street.

Richard Fernside, a rich Australian cattle owner, proved indeed a nugget of fidelity. There was a grand wedding, to which Jerry was asked, but he answered he was far too wise a man to make himself uncomfortable. Instead, he sent the bride a pretty good bracelet as his wedding gift—a present affectionately treasured by Clare.

Years after, the young wife, in her home at the antipodes, received the following characteristic letter:

MY DEAR—While writing this I'm going off. When you get it I shall have left. So this is to say good-by. Bless you! I am a kinless old man, and, you know, a miser; but I am not going to give my money to you. What would £1,000 be to your Australian gold digger? A drop in the ocean. Besides you can do without it. No; it's gone to the hospital for children, to which I have long been an unknown subscriber. Good-by. Bless you—bless you all.

"Your old friend,

"JERRY, COBBLER AND MISER."

That letter, too, was treasured; and in the heart of the bright cheerful home, in the wealthy land, "Jerry, the miser," was ever held in cheerful memory.

A Word to Temperance Men.

A correspondent of the Clinton *Republican* writes to that paper on the temperance question as follows:—As the time draws near for the opening of the political campaign, it is curious to observe the movements of the enemies of the Republican party in order to secure its defeat next fall.

Prominent among these are the so called Prohibitionists, who have issued a call for a convention to nominate candidates for the State offices. No doubt but that Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, will be the candidate for Governor. This, of course, they have a perfect right to do—but it is as well that the true status of affairs be understood by all who propose to vote intelligibly.

To understand this we have but to take the utterances of the professed temperance papers, which are filled with the vilest vemon against the Republican party for the repeal of the Local Option law, while their censure of the Democratic party for its share of responsibility in the same matter is remarkable only for its omission.

Any one at all observant of the movements last fall can hardly have failed to notice the jubilations of the Whisky Ring over the success of the Democrats in the last election. "Now we've got 'em!" "We're hunkey dorey now!" were expressions which might have been heard in almost any barroom and drinking saloon in the State, and why? Simply because that party was felt and acknowledged to be the one which favored their interests, and some of the Democratic papers are now felicitating themselves over the fact that the Republicans are "sadly disorganized on the liquor question."

These are significant facts, and are worthy the study and appreciation of every friend of Temperance. The Democratic party is looking for the Prohibitionists to aid them in defeating the Republicans this fall. Not perhaps by voting their ticket directly but by withholding their votes from the Republican candidates.

It was asserted last fall, with how much truth we cannot say, that the "Third Party" movement was sustained by Democratic influence and money as the readiest method of defeating the Republicans. Be that as it may the result is well known. It is a question which every true Temperance man should consider. Is it worth while to fritter away their energies in attempting impossibilities? or should those efforts be given where the most substantial aid to the cause has been received? In other words should not every Prohibitionist who is really such at heart, sustain the Republican party, which, whatever its past derelictions on this subject, has given their cause the most substantial aid it has ever received?

Temperance men will you be the willing tools of that party which has always in the past been other than friendly to your cause? I hope not. S.

The Dying Race.

Any question relating to the Indians is now popularly regarded as a bore. Readers of newspapers generally "skip" any discussion as to the present or future of the fast-perishing red man. Third-rate editorial writers—and most of them scarcely deserve to be ranked so high as third-rate—think it funny to put the word "Lo!" at the head of their dreary rubbish on the Indian. What they have to say is generally characterized by the same sort of felicity. To call the Indian "Lo," and to recommend his immediate suppression, is regarded as a treatment of the subject quite adequate to its gravity or importance. The recommendation in question is at least superfluous, for the melancholy figure of the North American Indian is steadily vanishing from the continent. Rum, robbery, and "civilization" are rapidly doing all that his bitterest enemies can desire. Occasionally these soothing forces are aided by a general massacre, like that which was carried out for the benefit of the Piegan Indians a few years ago, when women and children were cut to pieces in their tents as they slept. Then there was the awful slaughter at Sand Creek, under Col. Chivington, which probably few of our readers now remember, but which will forever leave a dark stain on the history of the country. Whenever the story of the Indians on this continent comes to be fairly written, it will be found that we have little reason to be proud of it.

Has ever any race on the face of the earth been treated worse than the Red Indian? Read the Chivington story—that is an illustration of one kind of "government" to which he is subjected. Read the long narrative of the treaties made with him—that is an illustration of another kind. He is placed upon a reservation under "guarantees," and the first thing he knows is that all the game has been driven off, and he himself is bound to follow. White men go to him with a religious tract in one hand and a bottle of alcohol in the other, debauch his wife and murder his children, and thus show him how to cease to be a savage and become a good Christian. If a bargain is made with him, it is always broken. If the Government sends money to him, it is stolen on the way. If he offers to trade with the superior race, he is invariably cheated. No doubt he strikes back when he can. Even a savage will do that. The crime and the wrong-doing have not always been on one side. But, then, the Indian does not profess to be better than we are; does not boast of his "cultivation" or "progress;" does not perjure himself on the Bible, and makes no attempt to convert us and save our souls. He leaves us to carry on that sort of talk. He says that he lived here long before we came; that his forefathers once owned these lands, and that he has a right still to find a home somewhere in the vast prairies of the West. We treat him merely as "*fera natura*," and take care to dwell much meanwhile on the wickedness of the Southern people toward the black race.

When the President referred the Sioux Chiefs when they were in Washington to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Chief named Spotted Tail said: "He had been here before and talked with these chiefs. They had made promises to him, which had not been fulfilled. They had lied to him, and he did not want to have more talk with them." No doubt this is not, strictly speaking, the language of the diplomatic circle; but it is true. And savages often speak out plainly what they mean, which is much too low a vice to be tolerated under our cultivated civilization. The Indian Department has allowed its "wards" to be robbed by all sorts of scoundrels, and we cannot wonder that Spotted Tail and his fellow chiefs are weary of this treatment. The simplicity of mind which lie in the open air often produces is shown once more in the fact that these chiefs think to do some good for their tribes by appealing for justice and mercy at Washington. Who cares for their appeals?—*N. Y. Times.*

Wouldn't Marry a Mechanic.

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to inquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night."

"What, do you work for a living?" she inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man, "I am a mechanic."

"I dislike the name of a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

This was the last time the young man visited the young lady.

He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for a wife.

The young lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grogshops—and the soft, verdant, silly, miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, eh? You whose brothers are but well-dressed loafers. We pity any girl who is so verdant, so soft, to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of heaven's creatures.

Beware, young ladies, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one of these days be menial to one of them. Far better to discharge the well-fed pauper with all rings, jewelry, brazenness and pomposity, and to take to your affection the callous handed, industrious mechanic.

Thousands have bitterly repented their folly who have turned their backs on honest industry. A few years have them a severe lesson.

GEN. GRANT has always been noted for saying precisely what he means, and when he says:

"I am not nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise"—

It appears to us that those who doubt him are ready to take up any innuendo political mountebanks may utter against a man whom they could neither cajole nor use.

A LADY who had been teaching her little four-year-old the elements of arithmetic was astounded by his running in and propounding the following problem: "Mamma, if you had three butterflies, and each butterfly had a bug in his ear, how many butterflies would you have?" The mother is still at work on the problem.

National Unity—Political and Religious.

The friends of Christianity and the working advocates of National unity of sentiment have watched with intense interest the resent proceedings of the Churches, North and South, with a view to re-union and fellowship. It is to be regretted, however, that up to this time the work has not been productive of very encouraging results. It is not necessary here to inquire where the blame lies. It is enough to know that the grave responsibilities resting upon the Christian Churches, North and South cannot be ignored with impunity. The growing enthusiasm in favor of harmony and unity of political and religious sentiment and action, must not be impeded by the absence of Christian fellowship among Church organizations. If the Christian communities, North and South, cannot work successfully, through their Churches to bring the people together in harmony, there is but one other course to pursue, and that is to go forward with the work independent of those organizations.

It should be distinctly understood, as the fact is almost universally admitted, that there is no cause for the continued division of the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church, or of any of the professedly Christian Churches that have been separated from the close of the war up to this time. If they had been guided by the spirit and lessons of Him who said, "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the earth," the Churches would have made the first advances after the close of the war toward universal unity and harmony; but they have passed through a period of ten years and are still divided in spirit and action. Are they aware of the wrong they are thus doing to the communities, to the nations, and to the Cause they have espoused and profess to be anxious to advance? Even in a pecuniary point of veiw they are defeating their own interests by depleting their ranks and weakening their power.

It is gratifying, however, to note the fact, that the Young Men's Christian Associations, North and South, are a unit in effort, and have become a powerful element in the work of conciliation and concord among all classes, in every section of the Union. Their re-union a few days ago, in the city of Richmond, Va., so recently the Capital of the Confederate States, was of the most cordial character. Their prayers, addresses and proceedings all signified an earnest desire to cement the affections of the communities and labor togethor for universal harmony and Christian amity in the future. The citizens manifested their hospitality by throwing open their houses and inviting their delegates from the North and South alike to their tables. One of the best Union addresses made during the four days' proceeding was by Hon. Robert Ould, the late Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and his words were accepted by the entire audience as expressing the emotions and feelings of a sincere man.

We have a farther evidence of the progress of the spirit and harmony outside of the Churches, in the fact that the Masonic Order and the Odd Fellow's as well as other lay organizations, are respectively a unit, North and South, in the work of National unity. In short, the only considerable impediment to a general movement toward universal unity of feeling and interest, is found in the very organization that might reasonably be expected to be foremost in the work. How long this may continue it is not easy to predict; but there is reason to hope that the Church opposition will soon yield to the popular sentiment, if not to *Christian principle*, and throw its power in favor of the popular movement for a unity of sentiment and social and political harmony.

An inebriate stranger precipitated himself down stairs, and on striking the landing reproachfully apostrophised himself with:—"If you'd been a-wanin' to come down stairs, why in thunder didn't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an' I'd a come with you, an' showed you the way?"

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery and lie about the number of fishes she caught last summer.

A gentleman offered a guest a tiny glass of whiskey, saying: "Drink that; it won't hurt you." "I'll be bound it wouldn't" replied the guest, "even if it was vitrol."

A New Hampshire man boasts that he makes a soap that would "wash a politician's character as white as snow." There must be a good deal of "lye" in hat soap.

A woman in Dawson, Ga., accidently bit her tongue off the other day, and since that her husband gets home every evening two hours earlier than usual.

The little State of Delaware has adopted a new flag 6x6½ feet, of blue silk with a yellow fringe. It will be used to spread over the State to keep the frost off.

"Jonny, what are you doing, my son?" "Oh! nothing, only trying to hit Frank on the fingers with the hatchet."

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TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centenaial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employedin the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

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Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE!

144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,
202 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

$ MONEY FOR AGENTS IN our ten New Novelties just out; needed in every house; sample and circulars free by mail. H. B. WHITE & CO., Newark, New Jersey. 17-4w

For Sale at this Office.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

NEWS SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WE KEEP ON HAND

all kinds of

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

which we sell in any quantity desired. Call at this office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP.

Enquire at this office.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

James C. Williams,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 21-4w

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'F'G. CO., 300 Broadway, New York. 21-4w

Miscellaneous.

POND'S EXTRACT

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract, Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA—It has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES.—Blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOUSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York. 21-4t

MANHOOD! HOW LOST,

HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. LEWIS (256 PAGES) FIFTH EDITION OF 40,000 COPIES.

THE MEDICAL COMPANION AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, on the radical cure of Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., and the Venereal and Syphilimets Maladies, with plain and clear directions for the Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Stricture, and all diseases of the skin, such as Scurvy, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, and Pimples on the Face and Body, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

The celebrated author, in the admirable Treatise, clearly demonstrates from a forty years' successful practice that the alarming consequence of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can be effectually cured, cheaply, privately, and radically. This book should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope. Price 50 cents. Address DR. LEWIS, No. 7 Beech St., New York. 21-4w

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risk. A 16 page circular and Valuable samples free. ☞Send your address on postal card. Don't delay but write at once to

F. M. REED, 8TH ST., NEW YORK.

WHEREVER it has BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

It is not a Physic, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and give strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents.

21-4w

THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Years Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

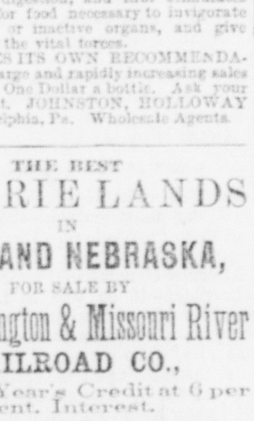
PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECONES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

SCHOMACKER PIANOS



Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1844
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1843

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG. CO.,
9-13t Warerooms 1102 Chestnut St., Phila.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to

Guarantee Bargains,

in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " "	$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " "	50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,

as well as

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

together with a

FULL LINE OF CARPETS

of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

☞Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.

vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS.

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,

Plain Meats,

Sugar Cured Shoulders,

Sugar Cured Ham,

Salt in Sacks and Barrels,

Floor Oil Cloth,

And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R.R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves New York	9 25 a. m
"	" Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	" Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	" Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	" arr. at Williamsp't	8.56 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	" " Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York	8.25 p. m
"	" Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	" Baltimore	11.55 p. m
"	" Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	" Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	" Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
"	" Renovo	11.05 a. m
"	" arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves Philada	7.40 a. m
"	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	" Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
"	" arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
"	" " Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	" " Renovo	4.30 p. m
"	" " Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia,	8.00 a. m
"	" " Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	" " Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	" arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	" " Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	6.40 a m
"	" " Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	" arr. at Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
"	" " Baltimore	6.15 p. m
"	" " Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
"	" " New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Bellefonte	8.10 a. m
"	" " Renovo	9.10 a. m
"	" " Lock Haven	10.25 a m
"	" " Williamsport	11.35 a m
"	" arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p m
"	" " Philadelphia	6.20 p m
"	" " New York	9.15 p. m
"	" " Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11.20 a. m
"	" *Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
"	" Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
"	" Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
"	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	" Philadelphia	6.45 a. m
"	" New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12.35 a m
"	" arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	" " Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	" " Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	" " New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mail. M.S. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	8 50	6 45
East Tyrone	1 8 27	6 52
Bald Eagle	5 8 46	7 01
Hannah	10 8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14 9 05	7 23
Martha	17 9 18	7 33
Julian	21 9 22	7 44
Unionville	26 9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29 9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31 9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	35 9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33 9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31 10 10	8 35
Curtin	34 10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37 10 29	8 52
Howard	40 10 35	9 02
Eagleville	44 10 42	9 13
Beech Creek	46 10 47	9 18
Mill Hall	51 11 12	9 32
Flemington	52 11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55 11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0 9 55	3 15
Flemington	3 10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4 10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9 10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11 10 24	3 45
Howard	15 10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18 10 47	4 09
Curtin	21 10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24 11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26 11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26 11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24 11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	20 11 34	4 54
Unionville	29 11 45	5 04
Julian	34 11 57	5 15
Martha	36 12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41 12 18	5 35
Hannah	45 12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50 12 43	5 58
Vail	52 12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54 12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55 1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 15 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Jn.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 38	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 50 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m.; Reedsville at 9 33 a. m., 2 00 and 5 56 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss.

28-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	2.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.60	3.65.

☞We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full value* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1875.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

The new Constitution of Pennsylvania has completely revolutionized matters in our courts of justice in this city. Under the new order, each of our twelve Judges presides over the criminal court one term of one month during a year. Hon. Judge Briggs, who for a number of years has been a district court judge, presided during the May term, and during that time, he completely broke up the paractice of fledgling lawyers brow-beating witnesses, giving the lie direct to their learned opponents, and of insulting the court.

In almost every instance, where a conviction was had before Judge Briggs a fine, as well as imprisonment was imposed. This action attracted the attention of his brother judges and of the public, and was widely critizised. The judge, however, disarmed critizism, by a few remarks on imposing a fine, wherein he stated, in effect: That is for such men as you that criminal courts are requisite; they are maintained at a great cost to the public, and he had come to the conclusion that a man who takes pleasure in committing an assault and battery, or perpetrating a burglary, must bear his proportionate share of the expenses of judge and jury and tipstaffs and all that goes to make up a court of justice.

I may remark that in almost every instance when a fine was imposed, it was paid, and they ranged from $50 to $500. In fining a convicted man, the judge generally sentenced him to a few months less imprisonment, and thus, while the fine helped to pay the cost of keeping up the court, the decreased time of imprisonment was a further saving to the State.

During the May term, Judge Briggs also reminded the district attorney that restitution of stolen property was also a part of the penalty imposed by the law of the Commonwealth. This act has been so completely overlooked in this city, and doubtless, elsewhere, that I quote the section pointed out to me by the Judge, which is the 179th Section of March 31, 1860, Ph. Laws of Pennsylvania, and says:

"On all convictions for robbery, burglary, or larceny, of any goods, chattels, or other property, made the subject of larceny by the laws of this Commonwealth, or for otherwise unlawfully and fraudulently taking or obtaining the same, or of receiving such goods, chattels, or other property, knowing the same to be stolen, the defendant shall, in addition to the punishment heretofore prescribed for such offences, be adjudged to restore to the owner the property taken, or to pay the value of the same, or so much thereof as may not be restored. And in all convictions on any indictment for forgery, or any indictment for fraudulently, by means of false tokens or pretences, or otherwise cheating and defrauding another of his goods, chattels or other property, the defendant, in addition to the punishment heretofore prescribed for such offences, shall be adjudged to make similar restitution, or other compensation, as in case of larceny, to the person defrauded."

Judge Briggs holds that it is the duty of the prison wardens, or officers, to see that this section is complied with before the prisoner is released.

WHO WAS THE OWNER?

Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, is one of our most eminent—barristers, we call them now-a-days. During Geary's gubernational time, Mr. Brewster was Attorney General of Pennsylvania. This barrister—if he was in England, he would rank as Sergeant Brewster—recently had a visit from a tax collector of the city, who presented the lawyer with a tax-bill, upon the property in which he resided, amounting to $800. Mr. Brewster lives in a plain, unpretentious brick dwelling that is comfortable but not costly, and when that collector handed him that bill, with its multiplicity of figures, denoting the tax-rate upon real estate and personal property, and the proportionate amount to go to the State, and the Public Buildings' rate, etc., with $800 planted in bold and unmistakable figures, in the south-east corner of that bill, the renowned barrister looked attentively at it a moment; that is, the $800, not the "bill of particulars," and then turned his gaze full upon that tax-collector, and remarked:

"My friend, I have always, heretofore, entertained the opinion that I was the owner of this house, but this bill tells me that I am mistaken. I take my breakfast in it, and I dine here; I carry a night-key, with which I enter it in the evening, unmolested; Mrs. Brewster and the babies and the servants are occupants of the premises, and all these things led me to think that I was the owner; but I find by looking over this bill, that the city is the owner, and that by paying the tax-gatherer $800 I am permitted to remain in it a year longer without its being sold over my head."

This reminds me that a few years ago a friend of mine married a wife and went to housekeeping on economical principles; he paid $84 a year rent for a creditable little house; a year ago he was appointed a tax appraiser, and among others, he fixed the tax valuation of the very house he paid $7 a month for during his honey-moon. He told me his conscience rebelled at fixing the tax at $100 upon it, so he reduced it to $96, or just $12 more for taxes than he paid for the rent of the premises fifteen years ago.

A WISE MOVE.

A Convention of Packers of Canned Goods was held here during the week, and a National Association of Packers of Canned Goods, was formed. The association adopted standard sizes for canned goods, as follows: Can No. 1, 2¾ inches diameter, and 4 inches in height; Can No. 2, diameter 3½ inches by 4½ high; No. 2½ diameter, 4 inches by 4½ high; No. 3, diameter 4½ by 4⅞ in height. The minimum solid net contents of Can No. 1 shall be, of oysters, six ounces, and for Can No. 2, of oysters, twelve ounces.

The business of packing in hermetically sealed cans has grown so rapidly within the past eight or ten years, that the working capital of the trade now amounts to $20,000,000, giving employment to 50,000 persons, who fill and seal 100,000,000 cases a year.

The prosperity of the business has been greatly retarded because of sharpers making light weight cans, and furnishing inferior goods, under cover of established brands. It is the purpose hereafter to obviate this by all packers using the standard can, having on it the name of the packer, or the party for whom packed, together with the words: "This Can is the standard, No.—, adopted by the National Association of Packers of Canned Goods."

This action will certainly result in the exportation of millions of dollars worth of canned fruits and vegetables to European markets, as it has been owing to the sharp practice of shysters in the trade that the sale of American canned goods is so limited.

HE FAINTED.

Isidora Romando, an Italian, was convicted at the May term of Court, of manslaughter, in taking the life of his cousin, Dominico Romando, and was brought up for sentence on Saturday, which was three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. After sentence his counsel and clergyman went to him to bid "good-by;" as they turned to leave, the homicide looked as though bereft of friends and sympathy; for an instant he turned his gaze Heavenward, as if in prayer, and then fell fainting to the floor, where he remained for several hours in an unconscious state. In the afternoon he was taken to the penitentiary, the bag thrown over his head, and then blindfolded, led to the bath-room, his clothing removed, and plunged into the big bath, washed, dried, and then habited in the prison gray, he was conveyed to his cell, from which, if living, he will in three years, emerge, I trust, a better man. J. W. F.

MR. EDITOR.—The action of the new School Board in fixing the next school term at seven months I am afraid is a mistake. A town with the intelligence and wealth of Bellefonte, reflects on her own credit when, on the ground of economy, or any other score, the rising generation are stinted in the free education which the law allows and which our tax-payers have a right to demand. The cause assigned for reducing the term, we believe, is on the ground of economy. There is a bond on the school property amounting to about $35,000.00 which the board determines to liquidate as speedily as possible. This is right enough. We believe that all legitimate efforts should be made to pay off our municipal debts and have our burdensome taxes reduced. But is it right to begin by taking from our tax-payers their legitimate right and duty of educating their children? It seems to us that this should be the very last place for retrenchment to begin. Take away the means of free education, and it is a blow at American liberty. Take away any, the least of the advantages of free education, and in an equal degree are all our free institutions crippled. Reform is right, every place and always; but retrenchment in the matter of free education is no retrenchment—it is simple injustice to the rising generation and their parents—the tax-payers. A town with all the boasted wealth and intelligence of Bellefonte, crippling educational machinery on the score of economy! Why not begin where reforms are most needed? Shorten the school term on the score of economy when three able-bodied policemen receive 30 dollars per month for sitting around on fire plugs; when hundreds of dollars are needlessly spent in imperfect water works and bursting water pipes; when needful and proper retrenchment in a dozen places that could be named would save enough money to keep our schools in session the whole year round. I don't desire to reflect needlessly on our town council; but if reform and retrenchment are so necessary for the prosperity of our town, *there* is the place for it to begin—not among the children of our poor people. No tax is paid so cheerfully by our people as the school tax. Our rich property holders are the ones who feel the increase of taxation the most; to the bulk of our citizens, even ten months school would only increase the annual tax of each a few cents or dollars. Cutting down the school term is not therefore, a favor to our poor people; it is rather an advantage to the more independent class; but the wealthier people of Bellefonte, almost to a man are in favor of a long term. If public taxation does not supply a sufficient length of school term, private schools are substituted and then the cost comes heaviest on the poor man with the large family. I hope the board of directors will reconsider this matter. They are all gentlemen of intelligence and have the best interest of the schools at heart. They, no doubt, have some excellent reason for shortening the term and I call upon them to explain. Perhaps I have done them injustice but if I have I hope they will show me where and how.

VINDEX.

A STROLL THROUGH PENNS VALLEY.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Esq—*Dear Sir.*—Can I say a word through the columns of your wide spread paper—knowing P. Gray Meek would not put forth anything unless to elevate himself or his boy Friday? A few days ago I had the pleasure of passing through the beautiful as well as prosperous valley of Penn. On my way I met many old friends and conversing with many I did not know then but do now, and some of them I shall not soon forget, and many were the topics discussed, but of all others was the great and able explanation of Bill Alexander. The Democrats are fired up almost to a burning heat over in Penns Valley, and I think, for Alexander's good, in place of trying to explain to the good people he should have hid his face behind some honest man. Penns Valley Democrats say he is *not* their tool at Harrisburg, if he is Meek's, both there and here. As they say, they told him in tones of thunder they did not want him there and had it not been for Meek he could no more have made it than the Devil can make Heaven. His speech was as his explanation a production of great wisdom, and, Bill William, after you had labored so hard, sweat and toiled to defeat the bill, why did you not vote? *You say you did,* then why do we not see your vote recorded? Its too thin, Meek's man. If they did allow you to vote they should have stooped a little lower and recorded it. What was on it. It was this: I take the position, assuming etc., how many times Meek can count, I take the position, I tell you. What did you tell, dear William? Did you tell the speaker that you had deceived your own friends, stooped to little mean tricks to make the nomination? *No.* You told him there were some there that would never get back again when their term was at an end. That was true. You for one, have made your first and last trip, though in your own estimation your services were very cheap, such an able man and do as much as you did and only $1.000 for it all! If he were to use more wisdom instead of ignorance, and more brains (if he has any) in place of gab, and know enough to know himself and what the people think of him, he would not feel so bigoted, pompous and overbearing and "not stick in his gib" so often when he is not wanted. As for his keeper or master, we would just ask, why do you take up so much of your dear paper to try to explain away the acts and tricks of your great Wm! At first you were quite cool until things would die away, but at last were so glad to know that you were mistaken. In a little article were you mistaken. Too thin, P. Gray. Alexander wanted his great speech (which he is carrying around to show to every one who does not take his keeper's paper) printed, and so did Meek, for if Meek had said 'no,' it would not have been done, and as, like the explanation, the real essence of ignorance. The people over in Penns Valley say they are just waiting to see how Meek will try to do things the next time and if he attempts to put up men again so obnoxious to the Democratic party, they will give him and his men such a drubbing they will not soon forget. They say they want the people to say who they want not Meek, or as D. S. Musser said, "let others do as they may they will fight Meek." They say they want justice done or up goes the party; they say they are not entitled nor do they want Treasurer on their side but Sheriff they want and if they don't get that look out for squalls, but want no ring man. They want Yony Kreamer and if he can get the nomination it will make the ticket strong. Why are so many stool pigeons out? Are they to throw to Keller? if so look out Keller, remember Alexander only got 169 of a majority in a county that can give 1,000, and if bad men or unfairness be the game again, then look out for a Republican Sheriff, if not the entire ticket, for the people mean business and will not be humbugged any more. The last *big hum and little bug* will not soon be forgotten. "Let Justice be done though the Heavens fall," and if some two or three attempt to run the party, then stand from under for the people don't want men put up for county offices who could not be elected to a township office, or Sunday School superintendent, or Treasurer. The people think they will rule awhile now and put men in office who will not be silly enough to think the city papers will take notice of them, or who will try to straddle everything they come in contact with. Try to please the liquor men, then turn round and undo what he had done to please the temperance wing and make brilliant speeches and not vote for the same. So we say, P. Gray, let us do the work (the people), and if it is not well done the people can not blame you and they will not ask the Republicans to assist to elect their men as you did with Alexander, and if they had not come to your rescue, you would have been compelled to drop him in some obscure place. Why don't you cover your tracks better or act justly and leave them open? We say look out for No. 1, so we say give us over here the treasurer and give Penns Valley the sheriff and put things where they belong. Give them *their Yony* and let us have peace and harmony and hurl away every Republican who may dare to show his gib. If not so, then come my friend Republican. Now Meek mark the prediction, for the people will do it this time. Gray, you made a *botch* the last time (or election rather) we had and you are not now to be trusted. We have many little things we would like to say, but must refrain for want of time and space, but may say more another time. The Lytle letters are not in this, as well as other truths.

HOWARD.

A VISIT TO EASTERN VIRGINIA.

ZION, PA., June 7, 1875.

Mr. Editor.—A number of friends from Mifflin County and myself having been on a visit to Eastern Virginia, Suffolk and vicinity, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the state of business, and a number of the readers of your excellent paper wishing I should make a statement of the climate, soil, how Northern people are treated, &c., I have consented to do so with pleasure, and shall endeavor briefly to conscientiously and truthfully state all I can.

CLIMATE.

The climate is very healthy and pleasant. They have about two months in a year which they term winter and in these two months have not snow enough to cover the ground, this leaving them ten producing months.

SOIL.

In regard to the lands I find them of mixed quality, from ordinary to the most highly productive, generally with a clay subsoil. No two farms are exactly alike; one will have a light sandy loam soil well suited for truck, peanuts and sweet potatoes which are a climatic crop, that is, the climate determines the quality and quantity of production, for there, very light lands will yield large crops.

It is not unfrequent that from sixty to one hundred bushels of peanuts are raised to the acre, bringing, from $1.60 to $2.25 per bushel. The yield of sweet potatoes varying from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred bushels to the acre, depending upon the care and attention given to the crop. Other farms possess a stiffer and more tenacious soil, and yield the small grains and grasses well. A very common error exists in the North in the idea that the grasses do not thrive in tide-water Virginia. The finest clover fields I have ever seen are to be found there. Timothy and orchard grass grow as luxuriantly there as in Pennsylvania. The land is undulating, giving good natural drainage, and is entirely free from rocks or stone. The prices of lands vary from $5.00 to $20.00 and upward per acre.

SOCIETY.

The society is good. No people can be more courteous and hospitable. Their manners are free, easy and frank. Politeness is characteristic of the Virginian; you are always greeted on the road or street by the salutation of the wave of the hand, bow or "how are you to-day, sir."

HOW NORTHERN PEOPLE ARE TREATED.

No prejudice exists against the Northern people as is supposed, and has almost become a universal belief in the North, that people going South will be ill treated which is a mistake, as Northern people living South can testify. During our short visit and stay among them we must say that no people ever did or ever could treat us more kindly or with more sincere respect than the people of Suffolk and vicinity.

POLITICS.

Under this head let it suffice to say that you vote as you see proper. If you are a Democrat, vote that way; if a Republican you can vote that way without fear of molestation. Stick to your principles whatever they may be, and my word as a Northern man that you will have no more trouble voting there than here in Walker Township.

Although I have endeavored to give a short description of Virginia and its advantages, I would say to my friends that it has its disadvantages also, and would advise all to go and see the country and decide for themselves before purchasing. Z. T. HARSHBERGER

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The first session of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Centre County Sabbath School Association was held in the Presbyterian Church at Unionville, Thursday evening, May 27, at 7.30 P. M., the President, Prof. Jno. Hamilton, in the chair, by whom the usual opening devotional exercises were conducted.

The President in his opening remarks adverted to the singular mistake of both the Bellefonte newspapers in announcing this meeting as the "Presbyterian S. S. Convention." However, as the circulars distributed throughout the county, as well as the notices furnished the papers indicated under whose auspices the Convention was to be held, he trusted that those present would feel this to be a "Union" meeting in truth and in deed.

It was held under the auspices of no one denomination but all its members were, he hoped, brothers in Christ.

Gen. James A. Beaver, B. F. Leathers, and Rev. W. H. Lilly were appointed a committee on resolutions. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

After singing the hymn "I need thee every hour," the discussion of the first topic of the evening, viz: "The use of the Bible in the family," was opened by Gen. Beaver, who was followed by Rev. Crittenden and Prof. Hamilton. It was fully demonstrated that the daily study of the Bible throughout the week should be made to bear upon the subject of the lesson of the following Sabbath. It was stated by Gen. Beaver that a most admirable series of Daily Scripture Readings for the benefit of those using the International Lessons had been prepared by Rev. Crittenden and published in a neat book form by the American S. S. Union:

Question! What course of daily readings would you recommend for those whose Sabbath Schools do not use the International Lessons? Answer by President—Select your readings with reference to your Sunday Lessons, by the aid of a Bagster Bible, or one of a similar plan.

The audience then joined in singing the beautiful hymn "Near the Cross" after which Rev. Mr. Biggart, of Eagleville, addressed the meeting, the topic being "How to gather them in." While admitting that it was the duty of each one to apply himself to his Master's work according to the measure of his ability, he argued that the greatest care should be taken in the selection and training of the pastors and teachers. He was followed by Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, Rev. R. Crittenden, Rev. W. H. Lilly, Prof. Hamilton, Mr. H. L. Harvey and Gen. Beaver. Hymn "More Love to Thee" adjourned.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

Friday forenoon at 8.15 A. M., a prayer and praise meeting conducted by Rev. Lilly was held in the lecture room of the Church, and promptly at 9 o'clock the regular morning session began. After the completion of the usual opening exercises Rev. Crittenden conducted a responsive Bible reading lesson upon "Sowing and Reaping." Hymn "Nearer to Thee." Minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

The Report of the Treasurer was then read and approved, showing the receipts during the past year to have been $140.31, and expenditures during the same time $136.39, leaving a balance of $3.92 in the hands of that officer.

The topic "How should we teach the Bible" coming up next in order, its discussion was opened by Rev. W. T. Wylie, who was followed by Dr. J. M. Blair, Prof. Hamilton, Gen. Beaver, Rev. Crittenden and Messrs. H. L. Harvey and Jno. W. Richards. A brief summary of the points of the speakers is as follows: We must learn to study in order to teach and we must both study and teach with an eye single to the glory of the Lord. We must teach so that our hearers may taste the Bread of Life; not simply comprehend a doctrinal system of salvation. The Bible should not be excluded from the church and Sunday School by the Leaflets. The most thorough preparation possible by study and prayer should be made, ere we begin to teach.

We should adapt the truth of the lesson to the wants of our scholars. We should teach by a consistant Christian example. We should labor without ceasing, for the blessing promised is certain.

The audience next joined in singing 'I love to tell the story,' and after prayer by Rev. W. T. Wylie the discussion of the topic "Wherein can the Sabbath school do its work more efficiently?" was opened by Rev. W. H. Lilly who was followed by Rev. Crittenden, Rev. Wylie, Dr. Blair and Messrs. Chas F Cook and D S Keller. The points made by the speakers may be summed up as follows: Get better officers, better teachers and better scholars. Bring more faith, more love, more zeal, more fidelity and more prayer to the work. Make personal appeals to each scholar individually more frequently by a total consecration of self to the work of the Lord. Hymn "More Love to Thee;" prayer by Mr. William Cole.

The annual collection was then taken up amounting to fifteen dollars.

Questions reduced to writing, having reference to S. S. work, were then answered by different members of the convention. Adjourned until 1.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order at 1.45 P. M. After the usual devotional exercises, the minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Messrs. H. L. Harvey, J. M. Blair, Henry Stevens and W. D. Smith were appointed a committee upon nomination.

The Childrens' Meeting conducted by Rev. Crittenden came next in order, as follows:

Hymn—"Work for the Night is coming."
Recitation—by the children, of the Names of the Books of the Bible, in order.
Hymn—"There is a happy land."
Address—Mr. Wm. B. Norris.
Hymn—"Glory to God in the highest."
Address—Rev. W. H. Lilly.
Hymn—"Hold the Fort."
Prayer—Mr. James L. Sommerville.

Rev. Wylie gave notice that the proceedings of the International S. S. Convention would be published in about four weeks, and suggested that persons desiring to procure copies hand in their names to the corresponding secretary, Rev. Crittenden.

The corresponding secretary then submitted his report, a full summary of which is appended for publication.†

Rev. Crittenden, Mr. H L Harvey, Mr. Wm P Wilson and Miss Jennie Thompson were chosen delegates to the State S. S. Convention to be held at Lebanon, Pa., on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June, 1875.

The committee on nominations submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted and the parties so nominated were elected by acclamation, viz:

President—Prof. John Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents—S. D. Gray, Jas. F. Weaver, Jno. W. Mattern, H. P. Lucas, C. Buck, Rich'd. Conley, S. B. Leathers, Dr. M. Stewart, Jno. T. Lucas, Dr. C. Van Trieg, Peter Wilson, Thos. Yearick, Wm. Thompson, Wm. Cole, Geo. Taylor, Levi Womer, John Holler, Samuel Gramly, John A. Stewart, Michael Derstine, B. O. Dehlinger, P. B. Waddle, James Robinson, Richard Miles, jr., M. P. Weaver, Thos. Merryman, Eli Erhart, John Stine, Elias Turner,
Recording Secretary—D. S. Keller.
Corresponding Secretary—H. Y. Stitzer.
Treasurer—Charles F. Cook.
Executive Committee—Rev. W. T. Wylie, W. H. Lilly, Wm. Groynn, R. Crittenden, W. M. Biggart.

Centre Hall was selected for the next meeting of the Convention.

Reports of the schools represented were next presented by the respective delegates present.

Adjourned until 6.45 P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session began at 6.45 opening with singing and prayer.

The opening of the discussion of the topic for the evening, "What are our Sabbath Schools doing for Temperance," had been assigned to Rev. G W Miller, and much disappointment was evinced on account of his unexplained absence. In his absence the discussion was opened by Rev. W T Wylie and was continued by Rev. Crittenden, H Y Stitzer, D S Keller, J L Sommerville, Prof. Hamilton, L C Peters and Rev. Lilly. Points: Love of gain is at the root of this evil systematic organization is necessary to cope with it; the church and Sabbath School should take the lead in this reform; the power of prayer should not be overlooked.

Voted that a committee of five ministers be appointed to consult with other ministers as to the propriety of calling a convention of the churches of Centre County to take measures for the advancement of temperance and if the way be open to arrange for such a convention at an early day. Revs. Wylie, Lilly, Miller, Crittenden and Ziegler were appointed such committee.

The report of the committee was read and adopted, a copy of the resolutions is hereto appended.*

The "Sources and Means of Success" were discussed by Prof. Hamilton and Rev. J V R Hughes, after which the convention closing with prayer by Prof. Hamilton adjourned *sine die.*

D. S. KELLER,
Rec. Secretary.

†SUMMARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL LABORS IN CENTRE COUNTY AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1875.

This summary does not include the work done in mapping and compiling statistical reports for four counties including Centre county. These reports are now in the hands of the Statistical Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association. Nor does the report herewith given include the distribution of temperance tracts among the young. The book of correspondence or that of collections which, with other details, are only incidental services.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY, FOR THE YEAR.

No. of new schools assisted in organizing	16
" " other " visited and aided	86-102
" " copies of S. S. papers distributed	4500
" " " " scriptures distributed by sale and donation	162
Amount in books and papers given away	$95.25
No. of families religiously visited	238
" " Sermons and addresses delivered	156
" " Institutes and Conventions	19
" " Miles traveled inside of the field	4,910

CENTRE COUNTY.

1. Of the 165 Sabbath Schools in the county 120 use the International Uniform Scripture Lessons.

2. A national uniform plan of collecting Sabbath School statistics has been agreed upon. Blanks for a permanent Centennial report will soon be sent out to all the Schools in Centre County.

3. Not less than eight different religious denominations in the county have contributed to the mission work of the Association during the year. Never before have the gifts for this cause been more cheerful or bountiful.

II.—MEANS USED.

First—Sabbath School Institutes.—Meetings of this kind held on a week day for two or more sessions and represented by an average of four schools in the county districts and villages, form one of the best means employed for awakening and sustaining an interest in the work. I have met more teachers at some of these Institutes than are some times seen at a County Sabbath School Convention.

In these meetings, the workers get close together, exchange views freely and go home with a more practical and spiritual preparation for their work.

Second—Personal Visitation.—We have hundreds of feeble schools in Central Pennsylvania which, at present, can be sustained only about six months in each year. In general, their existence for that length of time depends upon the exertions of "two or three" persons, sometimes but one connected with each school. These "few laborers" gladly welcome all the encouragement that can be given them.

Third.—Winter Work.—Too many of our schools suspend during the winter: some of them however, from necessity. Those that make the necessary extra effort to continue in operation usually find the winter session most fruitful in permanent results. In places where the schools are too weak to hold out against the obstacles incident to winter, Bible classes and Bible Readings have been held with great profit, meeting sometimes in private houses. This good custom will continue, and is likely to extend.

Fourth—Conversions.—During the past year, more of our young people have made a public profession of religion than in any previous year. Interesting cases of hopeful conversion have taken place in connection with some of our youngest schools in the newest communities.

In one of these communities over twenty; in another, eighteen; still another, twenty; and all Sabbath School members, have professed their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Fifth—The Outlook.—A steady improvement in Bible study and teaching, a growing interest on the part of parents and a more manifest unity of feeling and purpose among the professed people of God inspire us with hope that all our Sabbath Schools will realize blessed results abundantly more and more, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Your committee appointed to note the important and rich products of the interchange of the views of the earnest S. S. workers of Centre Co. at this convention beg leave to present their report in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been our privilege to meet in convention in this place, at this time to exchange greetings and to profit by each others theories and practices and explanations, therefore,

Resolved, That this convention recognize with gratitude to God His marked goodness and mercy vouchsafed unto them in the goodly attendance upon its sessions; its enjoyable spirit of harmony and brotherly love pervading all its meetings in public and socially; in the many thoughts practically suggested by the excellent addresses, and above all in the silent, yet manifest presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit.

Resolved, That the use of the Bible in the family is of paramount importance and that the use of the Bible in the family be marked by the greatest studiousness and with reference to the enlightenment of the understanding and salvation of the soul; that the Bible be given a prominence in the house and daily used by every member of the family.

Resolved, That to the student of the Scriptures the Banster Bible be recommended.

Resolved, That in gathering into the Sabbath School, we have the cause of Christ at heart; and that we endeavor to enlist the co-operation of every church member by considering it the duty of every professor to have a place either as an officer, teacher or scholar in the Sabbath School.

Resolved, That the appearance of the school in itself, the earnestness each one of its members in their work, with a work for every one to do and a love like Christ's exhibited by every true christian greatly conduce to gathering into the Sunday school.

Resolved, That prayerful attention to the study of the Scriptures with the aid of the means, the advantages of the teacher have given, insures a successful teaching of the Bible and that the original languages of the Scriptures with the sciences are advantages to the classical student teacher, and that the home readings attached to the International lesson papers are beneficial in studying the Scriptures properly and thereby beneficial to the successful teaching of the Bible.

Resolved, That Sunday School work can be done more efficiently by the exercise of more faith by the workers, and by more of Christ and conversation to Him, by speaking personally to the scholars upon religion, by teaching good quality and not great quantity, and within the scope of the understanding of the scholars.

Resolved, That in every Sunday School we endeavor to supply sufficient food in their active season that the dormant schools of last winter may really breathe and act instead of going into a trance at the approach of next winter.

Resolved, That delegates from the schools of the county be reminded that they are requested to present their report in writing at the next convention.

Resolved, That all Sabbath Schools of the county through their superintendent, teachers and officers enforce the temperance principles as presented this evening, upon their scholars, and show how awful are the results of intemperance; teach them to shun strong drink as a dastardly enemy and rally around the temperance banner as erected in the religion of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we regard the members of our Sabbath Schools as constituting the most hopeful class of persons to be influenced in favor of temperance, and that therefore we earnestly recommend all our Sabbath Schools to provide for distribution as often as once a month some juvenile temperance paper.

Resolved, That this Association tender its heartiest thanks to the families and friends in Unionville and vicinity for their hospitality extended to the delegates and visitors and for the attention throughout the sessions of the convention.

Resolved, That we tender our heartiest thanks to the organist and choir for the excellent music they discoursed for us and the general assistance they rendered to all the singing.

B. F. LEATHERS,
W. H. LILLY.

Washingson--Departure of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Indians called at the interior department this morning to say good-by to the commissioner, when a short interview took place, after which they left and expect to start for home to-night, the Cheyenne river Indians going by way of New York, where they will stop for a few days. The agents returned with them, though it is understood that the resignation of Agent Saville is at the disposal of the department.

The following is a report of the interview between the Indians and Commissioner Smith:

Commissioner—I understand that some of the young men want to speak this morning, and I would be glad to hear anything they have to say.

Red Cloud—My friend, we are going home to-day, and the young men you see here want to shake hands with you and bid you good-by. We came also to ask about something we have not heard about. I would like to ask about the pay for these who came with me, the interpreters and all the Indians.

Commissiner—There are some things to be said about those men who have done wrong that I would rather not be obliged to say to you. They have not come by the wish of anybody but themselves, so far as I know; and they have been sources of mischief and trouble ever since they came here. They got you to insist on going to the Washington House, and they got some of you to go there after I had told you that it was not a proper place for you. They have led you into bad practices since you have been here, and now they have the impudence to come and ask me to pay them for that sort of service, and I leave it to you to judge whether I had better do it. Now that is all that is to be said on the subject. I have told your agents to spend for you in getting such presents as you want. This is in addition to what you have already received in suits of clothes and other things that your agent has bought for you. I wish I could make it more, and do for you what you ask in that respect, and to furnish each of you a horse, with a saddle and equipments, but that I am not able to do because I have not the money to make the purchase.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED WITH THE INDIANS.

As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to negotiate with the government for a relinquishment of their possession of the Black Hills has proved to be a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied, difficulties are apprehended between them and such whites as may enter their country for the purpose of seeking gold.

It is estimated by the agents that the Sioux can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, about half of them armed with bows and arrows. The government in the meantime will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to that country, still having some hopes through the medium of commissioners to effect a treaty with the Sioux. A letter has been received here giving an account of a trip in May undertaken by a party of the First United States infantry through the Indian country, it having been reported that three log cabins had been erected last fall by miners as relay houses on their route to the Black Hills on Okienkaka creek, a tributary of the White river, and about 140 miles from the Brule agency, Dakota territory. The object of the party was to destroy the cabins, but they failed to find any. The report proved to be false and was put into circulation by the Indians.

Carruth Quits Journalism.

The following curious announcement is made in the (Vineland, N. J.) *Independent* by Mr. Carruth, who was recently shot by Landis. The article is headed "Adios" (adieu); but no one will venture to assert that, notwithstanding the presence of lead so near the vital region, it is loaded with melancholy:

With this issue we step down and out from the editorship and proprietorship of the Vineland *Independent*. We commend the new proprietor to our patrons and friends, and hope and trust that under his management the paper will give increased satisfaction to its readers. This sudden sundering of our connection with newspaperdom will surprise and doubtless disgust, many of our friends, but there was no alternative. Two months' constant wrestle with a hostile bullet in our brain has convinced us that we lack the capacity to develop a lead mine and publish an independent Vineland newspaper at the same time. Our impaired eyesight, shattered nerves and pulsating brain admonishes us that for the coming year we must not stray too far from the hospital.

To our subscribers who, for the past four years, have read the *Independent* and paid for it, we hereby tender our acknowledgments. Those who have taken the paper just to help it along, never volunteering a dime or recognizing a dun, we shall feel it our duty, if we recover our health, to thank in person.

We cannot omit to embrace this perhaps last free opportunity to thank our editorial brethern, who in their kindness of heart have flattered our abilities, extolled our virtues and whitewashed our faults. The "coyotes" of the craft who, taking advantage of our helplessness, have attempted to redeem past cowardice by yelping over our grave, we can afford to forgive and forget.

And now, with charity for all, and malice toward none, we bid goodby to friends and foes, and settle back on our pillow for a good long, refreshing nap.

URI CARRUTH.

No Longer the Same Beecher.

The Henry Ward Beecher who is now fighting Tilton in the Brooklyn court room, and over whose doings Mr. Evarts and Judge Porter are so eloquent and ingenious, is not any longer the Henry Ward Beecher whom Tilton assailed last summer, to the horror and astonishment of so many millions. We all thought of Henry Ward Beecher not only as a good man, but as a man of almost unequaled sagacity and experience in dealing with the problems of life, and to whom concealment, or prevarication, or the suggestion to others of things that were not true, or association with men whom he could not respect, would have been abhorrent. We now know, on his own confession, that we were greatly mistaken about him; that his experience of life has brought him little wisdom; that he faced a parcel of conspirators and extortioners with as much cowardice and subterfuge as if he were a silly boy; that he consented to be their partners in a game of concealment which involved falsehood in some degree and in some form at almost every step; that he remained on friendly and even affectionate terms with them after he was satisfied that they were guilty of the lowest baseness; that he had so little sense or discretion as to flatter a silly uneducated woman into an unlawful passion for him, and had not the moral strength, when he discovered it, to tell her that she was a fool and he himself another, and that she had better find some other vent for her unholy worship. We are now telling the story as he tells it, and not as his enemies tell it, and we are not adding anything to its coloring. We know, too, that the religious community he has trained up in the five-and-twenty years of his pastorate is not marked by either Christian grace or simplicity; that it somehow has become in a remarkable degree a refuge for the unregenerate, and that its members, when produced in a court of justice, have given to the world a display of perjury which would have shocked the members of the Sicilian *mafia*. These are hard things to say publicly, but they are things which the best men and women in the country are saying privately, and with great sorrow and disappointment. They are sick of the proceedings in Brooklyn, and have, in their disgust with the state of the society which these proceedings reveal, lost all or nearly all their interest in the the original question of Mr. Beecher's guilt. The verdict cannot re-establish him, because he is not the man against whom the public thought the charge was brought.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

AN AMERICAN YARN.—An Englishman—traveled, of course—relates that an American gentleman who had at an early day gone the overland route to California told him this: "We crossed the sand hills near the scene of the Indian mail robbery and massacre of 1856, where in the driver and conductor perished; and also all the passengers but one. But this must have been a mistake, for at different times afterwards, on the Pacific coast, I was personally acquainted with a hundred and thirty-three or four people who were wounded during that massacre, and barely escaped with their lives. There was no doubt of the truth of it—I had it from their own lips. And one of the parties told me that *he kept coming across arrow-heads in his system for nearly seven years after the massacre.*—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for July.*

—The *Penn Monthly*, for June, has been received. Its notes upon the events of the month and fresh and instructive, and the articles on "Electric Phenomena in the Rocky Mountains," "The American Evangelists in England," "Industrial Education," and "Ismalia," are unusually interesting. There are also numerous literary notices. The article in behalf of industrial education alone would be a good and sufficient support for a volume, to say nothing of the numerous other excellent papers in this number.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 16, 1875.

Business in a general way moves sluggishly, but some of our merchants say they have no reason to complain. They claim that those who sell cheap are able to do a fair business.

WHEAT.—The price of wheat seems to have settled for the time at $1,10 per bushel, No. one red being considered worth as much as white at our town mills.

The demand for flour is quite regular, but it is being sold on very small margins.

CORN.—There is very little corn being offered, but the demand is quite limited, which makes buyers very indifferent about laying in surplus stock.

RYE.—In rye there are no transactions.

OATS.—There are some oats in first hands yet, which are held at fabulous prices.

Some holders ask 75 cents per bushel, without finding buyers.

POTATOES.—The market for old stock grows more irregular every day. Some of our buyers quote them as low as fifty cents per bushel as the highest purchasing price.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 13
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	50 to 75

Philadelphia Market Report.

Monday, June 13, 1875

REMARKS.—Trade continues in a very unsatisfactory state, with a general disposition, on the part of both local and Western buyers to purchase only for immediate wants. The usual inactivity of the summer is now fast settling upon the markets of the country, and the volume of business is far below that of this period last year. There has been a general shrinkage of values during the last three or four months, and buyers are keeping aloof under the impression that in a majority of instances bottom has not been touched. There is a general disposition not only on the part of the merchants, but the balance of the community, to live prudently and make a more profitable use of their means.

WHEAT.—The downward course of the market noted for some time past still continues, and with a very limited inquiry, both for export and local consumption, prices have again dropped off 2 cents—closing, however, with a better feeling. The accounts in reference to the Winter crop are somewhat unfavorable, but for Spring the advices are of the most encouraging character, and the yeild, particularly of the latter, will be fully up to the average. From Great Britian and Europe the crop reports are very favorable. Sales of 24,200 bus. Penna. Red at $1.31@1.32; 9,000 bus Ohio and other Western do at $1.34 down to $1.31—chiefly at $1.32; 1,400 bus Western and Penna. Amber at $1.34@1.35; and 890 bushels Michigan White at $1.40@1.41. Receipts for the week, 303,500 bushels.

CORN.—The receipts, although moderate, are in excess of the demand and prices again declined 1@2 cents, but since this has been more than recovered. The foreign advices are unfavorable. Sales of 16,000 bushels Penna. and Western Yellow at 83@85 cents; 23,200 bushels were shipped to Liverpool per "Illinois." Receipts for the week, 41,000

OATS.—The receipts are moderate but there is not much demand, and prices are 1@2 cents lower. Sales of 30,000 bushels Western White at 70@71 cents. Receipts for the week, 65,800 bushels.

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	115¾	116
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	118½	118¾
" " " '64, " "	118 ¾	119
" " " '65, " "	122¾	123¼
" " " '65, J. and J	123¾	124¼
" " " '67, " "	125¾	125¾
" " " '68, " "	124¾	124¾
" 10-40, coupon	119	119¾
" Pacific 6's cy	122¾	123¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117¾	118
" " c. 1881	119	119¼
Gold	116¾	116¾
Silver	107¾	109
Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾
Reading	55¾	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	21
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	63¾	63¾
United R. R. of N. J	131½	131¾
Oil Creek	8¾	9
Northern Central	30¾	31
Central Transportation	45	45¼
Nesquehoning	55¾	56
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '89	103	103¼

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WITHOUT doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of *Johnston's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally. Why not try it?

Johnston's Purgative Pills, which are now being extensively sold in this State, are purely vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicine, which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonic Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 22-4t

DYSPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and the despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleepiness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. 21-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE 1st—It is an honestly-prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and evergenial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon men a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day-dawn is welcome back, and we begin our work tired out with almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken before retire, gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2nd—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "paten medicine," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own up. Yours, &c.,

J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence

The following letter from Rev. E. S. BEST pastor M. E. Church, Natick Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
22-1m

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, *Paper Hangings.*

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of Dr. A. A. Henderson, late of U. S. Navy, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. W. P. WILSON,
21-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE.

Allison Haupt, administrator of, &c., of Samuel Haupt, deceased, vs. Isaac Haupt. Allison Haupt, Pilf., vs. Isaac Haupt, Def.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County—In equity—No 224, Aug. T., 1871, and No. 168, Aug. T., 1871.

The undersigned, a master appointed by the Court above named, to consider the testimony already taken by the former, to take additional testimony and frame decrees in the above cases will meet the parties interested for the purpose of taking additional testimony, at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

24-3t D. S. KELLER,
Master.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.

Life and Labors of

LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 805 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3.50. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 23-4t

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3. Weekly, $2

Postage free to the Subscriber. Specimen copies and advertising rates free. Weekly in clubs of 20 or more only $1, postage paid. Address The Tribune, New York. 7-2-1y

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 15th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $8,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 70,079 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: Illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO.,
79 Nassau St., New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 23-4t

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO.,
23-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

PATHWAYS OF

THE HOLY LAND

Being a Full description of Palestine, its History, Antiquities, Inhabitants and customs, according to the great Discoveries recently made by the Palestine Exploring Expeditions. It sells at sight. Send for our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. NATIONAL BANKING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 23-4w

For Sale or To Let.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first-class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-1f Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—A safe family horse and a two-seated carriage, price $300.

22-3t S. S. LYON.
Bellefonte, May 31, 1875.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of

CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

NB. Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-1f.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.
24-3m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1y

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co Pa. 3-47

Foundries.

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v3n46-1y.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

Some Thoughts on Farm Work.

The season of hard farm work is again upon us; and knowing fully the severe physical strain which it imposes upon the farmer, from many years actual service at all sorts of work in which farmers engage, during long days, and in the hottest weather of the season —we feel like saying a few words to them on the care of the person, and on attention to those hygienic matters in which so much affecting their health is involved. It is true when farmers are obliged to rise early, work at a jump all day, and labor until after sundown at the regular work and then have the evening chores to do; and when we know all this is necessary especially at the planting and harvesting seasons—it may seem like a waste of effort to counsel them to rise early, to hurry less, to take things easier, to rest two hours at noon,—yes, even in haying—and work a little later at night to make up for it. And yet this is just what we are going to advise them, although we know before hand that they will themselves tell us our advise cannot be followed when there is most need it should be, viz., during that season when they are forced to work the hardest.

To begin with farmers have to rise early. They do it uniformly and don't need lecturing on this point. But we insist that they should not work at the severe labors of planting and harvesting for thirteen or fourteen hours out of the twenty-four. At hoeing time, if the work is commenced before the weeds get ahead of the planted crop the farmer can take things leisurely, and there is no prettier work done on a farm clear of weeds and stones, than required at hoeing. But even in seeding and harvesting, the farmer who rises at 4½ o'clock, and begins work at 5, (and most of them do,) should not work beyond 10½ or 11 o'clock A. M. Then the time to 2 o'clock P. M., ordinarially, be a resting time or should be given to the performance of some lighter task. We say ordinarially, because at times, as when a shower is threatning and hay ready to be got in, lies lose in the tumble, men can hardly stop to eat. At 2 o'clock, or possibly half an hour later, the heavier work may be taken up, and in the cool of the day performed with the loss of much less physical force than if done at its extreme heat. Then after supper, which should not be served later than 5 o'clock, it will only be a pleasure for the healthy man to work about two hours, when if he desires, he may have a light lunch before retiring. By 8 o'clock he should be ready for this, and will feel completely rested if blessed with good sleep, so sweet to the laboring man, by 4½ or 5 o'clock, A. M.,—ready for the fresh dutics of a new day.

We may be met with the objection that this division of time and labor is impracticable on the farm; that it may be carried out in other kinds of business but not in this, and that the varying condition of the weather, and season, and the particular contingencies which come up in consequence thereof, forbid the accomplisment of it. We do not so think. Admitting that some variations will come in, as during rainy weather, we still inkist that generally, the above system can be carried out. We know of many farms upon which it is now practiced, and have the proprietors get more done, and workmen are better satisfied with it, than with the old method of jumping at work every moment, bolting meals and getting so tired from the day's labor that it is impossible to sleep nights. This also may be said in favor of adopting the plan: those who adhere to it are among our best, most successful, and most fore-handed farmers —men who would not follow a system if it was not a good one, and if its results were unsatisfactory. What this class of farmers follow, others may safely imitate.

Just now we spoke of hurried eating, and go back a moment to still more forcibly condemn it. This rushing in to dinner served in a heated room, with the perspiration straining from ever pore, and swallowing a "good square meal" in from ten to fifteen minutes, is sure death to a man. It is completely uncivilized. Often we have seen men eating with their hats still on their heads, or in their laps, ready to jump with the last swallow. We beg our sensible Centre County farmers not to become heathens. Don't eat in this way—it is a positive injury, and a positive disgrace. Take more time for your meals, especially for dinner. Be half an hour in eating; have the table set in the coolest room in your house, even if it be the parlor. What are parlors good for but to be a means of comfort and enjoyment? Therefore make a cool dining-room of your parlor, this hot summer, and take a little solid comfort when you come tired from the field, to partake of the chief meal of the day; a comfortable dining-room is better than a useless parlor, any time. Provide good nourishing food, and eat bountifully. During the day drink sparingly of cold water, or what is far better, to have hot coffee or tea instead. It is better than water, better than rum. Of one other thing we positively insist; on retiring for the night remove all the clothing worn during the day. Sponge the body with tepid water and sleep in a clean night-skirt kept for the purporse. This will restore the tone of the system, impart vigor and give rest—more than can be well imagined. On no account neglect these important matters which will contribute so largely to the health of the system, and to the general comfort.

Agriculture at the Centenial.

Ours is pre-eminently an agricultural nation, and in the great display which we are to make of ourselves, and which we have invited all the world to witness next year, it is to be hoped that our agriculturists will do themselves justice.

We know the prevalent impression. Everybody feels sure that our agriculturists will, of all other classes, make a good show. We are not so sure of it. A long experience in connection with agricultural exhibitions has taught a different lesson. A few people raise articles especially for show, and go round from place to place, like a modern circus. These products do not represent our agriculture fairly, but are monstrosities which no one can imitate, and few would if they could. The regular agriculturists think nothing about the matter till the time approaches. There is a talk in the papers, and among his friends about the show. His family wants a holiday and will go to the fair. Exhibitors get free cards of admission. He wonders whether he cannot "rake up something." He gets a schedule of premiums, and then ransacks his cellar for the large potatoes, or the whole farm for the large corn or the big pumpkin, and of such material often is the great show made. It is no wonder there is no heart, no enthusiasm, in regard to pure agricultural products, and that the horse-race draws on all the excitement there is. There is no mere luck here. The jockey does not go into the market a few days before, or through his stock farm, and pick out an animal that may do for the race; but his horse is the result of careful training and great skill, and people become interested in the result thereof. Excitement is catching, and from a few it spreads to the whole ground and saint as well as sinner is caught at the horse-race in a fair among the lookers-on

Our readers must understand that this sort of thing will not do for the Centennial. It is not to be a national horse race, and the harum-scarum gather-'em-in sort of practice which takes anything to the annual show that we may have when the time comes will not serve us here. Intelligent farmers in all the States should have the Centennial in view when getting ready for their crops next fall and spring. They should try to put fully into practice what they know of farming, or some portion, at least. As a general thing no one puts in practice all he knows. Innumerable circumstances prevent him from doing so, and he is justified. But in 1876 he has a national reputation to sustain, and we hope he will think of it.

Weeds—A Practical Hint.

Cultivators are gradually learning that there is a hard and an easy way to do things. We have often spoken of the importance of killing weeds before they come up, or before they have reached a tenth of an inch in height. It is then done with the single stroke of a steel rake if in the garden, or by the single passage of a light harrow, on the field. It is often hard to beat this truth into the heads of laborers. We therefore tried it by marking the time required for each mode, by the watch. A bed of flowers containing eighty square feet, is raked once a week, whether the weeds appear or not. It requires four minutes for each raking; and for the entire months of May, June and July, forty-eight minutes. This leaves the bed perfectly clean and mellow, and the plants have the best possible chance. If the ground is full of foul seeds, they will come up in warm, moist growing weather in one week, and once or twice their green points had just appeared when the weekly raking was given. In another bed of equal size, where this was omitted, they came up in a week, and in two more weeks were from three to six inches high, requiring over one hour to clear all out by hand and hoe. This must be repeated every three weeks, or four times in the three months, requiring half a day's work to keep the weeds under for the three months, and even then doing it imperfectly.

STUDY TO SAVE STEPS.—If farmers would get in the habit of spending half an hour each day in thinking how steps may be saved, work would turn to much more account. Some barns are so unhandy that thousands of steps are taken every year that might be saved. In the house, and especially in the kitchen, is this the case. Many a farmer spent hours and hours last winter by the fire, kept in by the cold, when he would have been much better engaged in digging a well under the kitchen, so as to have a pump bring water into the sink. Such an improvement will save miles of travel every year, and whenever water is drawn therefrom blessings will be pronounced. Some pantries are so inconvenient, and so deficient in drawers and shelves, that time is lost in hunting for things, and temper is soured. Pray stop, consider, devise, execute; and if it does not suit, try again; and do have things convenient, and save steps.

Political Issues in Ohio.

The experience the people of Ohio have had of Democratic rule has had the effect of awakening not only slumbering Republicans, but a large number of independent voters to the necessity of a more active watch on the course of public affairs. What most excited what might be called alarm throughout the State was the alliance of the Roman Catholics with the Democrats. This was open, unmistakable, avowed. Roman Catholic journals boasted of the success of the measures inaugurated under it, and predicted further aggressions by the priesthood of the Church of Rome on the rights of people. Notably, it became clearer day by day that the public schools were in danger. The arguments used by the trustees of the parochial schools of the Church of Rome in the city of New York, to obtain special support from the Treasury, were but a re-echo of the more arrogant pleas made in Ohio for a division of the school fund.

The main opposition to the nomination of Judge Taft at the late Republican Convention at Columbus grew out of a belief that he was opposed to taxing Roman Catholics for schools to which they did not send their children. Mr. Taft has explained his position on this point. He has stated that he considers the impartial and uniform taxation for the support of the common schools essential to that education which is the cornerstone of the Republic, and that to intrust any part of the school fund to the managment of any one sect would be unwise as well as unconstitutional. But it was necessary that there should be no doubt regarding a candidate's opinion in so vital a matter, and Judge Taft was defeated.

Another phrase of public sentiment also operated against Judge Taft. Temperance movement has left permanent results. It has created a strong feeling in favor of prohibition, and the course of the Democratic Legislature in passing laws favorable to the liquor interest has intensified this feeling. Judge Taft, though a temperance man, had declared himself opposed to prohibitory liquor laws, basing his views upon the usual *laissez faire* axioms. Though, strange to say, temperance principles were not assigned a single plank in the platform, it was manifest that they were well represented in the Convention. To permit the nomination of Judge Taft, openly hostile to aims of temperance men, would be an utter discomfiture to prohibitionists and their ballots were cast for ex-Governor Hayes. There were no other grounds of opposition to Judge Taft.

It is clear, that the school and the temperance questions will form the main issues in the forthcoming contest in Ohio. The men who are most opposed to the Papal-Democratic union, and are determined to second the efforts of those who desire to abate the liquor traffic, are those who will receive the support of the best citizens of the State—the votes of those who are fighting for the preservation of the public schools from the control of the priest-hood of the Church of Rome, and of their homes from the desolating influence of rum. There was, to a certain extent, a practical working by the anti-liquor men in the Columbus Convention of the principles of political action more fully set forth a day or two later in the National Temperance Convention at Chicago. It would have been better had the candidates selected been more decided on the question of prohibition and had a declaration supporting it found a place in the platform.

But we are certain the temperance men of that state will be too sensible to desert the only friends they have without the power to accomplish more than to throw the state into the hands of their worst enemies, the Democratic party. It is an admitted fact that the temperance men are indebted for all the temperance Legislation they have to the Republican party, it would seem therefore to be very poor policy to set themselves in opposition to the party to which they are indebted for all the favorable Legislation that they get.

THE BLACK HILLS—A PARTY OF EMIGRANTS ATTACKED — TROUBLE THREATENED.—FORT THOMPSON, Dak., May 31.—Dispatches received at this place from the Cheyenne Agency report that the Frazer party of Black Hills emigrants was attacked by Indians near the Hills, and five men killed. The party assembled at the Big Bend of the Missouri about three weeks ago, a part coming from the James River Valley and a part by boat from Yankton. It consisted of thirty-five men, well armed, and seven wagons, with some loose stock. A force from Fort Sully pursued them as far as the head of the Wakpasics, where it ran short of rations, and was obliged to turn back. The attacking party is said to have been Ogalallahs, from Spotted Tail Agency.

The Yankton party of miners is encamped in the Bijou Hills, near Brucl Agency, awaiting the arrival of a company from Minnesota. Medicine Bull's band of Brules is watching it, and is determined to attack it as soon as it crosses the Missouri.

The Indians at all points are beginning to manifest great anxiety at the great number of whites that have entered their country, and many of the minor chiefs, who are opposed entirely to the sale of the Black Hills, have assembled at Cheyenne, bringing with them a large number of their warriors. The absence of the principal chiefs in Washington is the only circumstance that prevents a general movement against the emigrants now en route and entering the Indian country.

—The *Graphic* of last Tuesday devotes its first page to four sketchee entitled "The Forest Fires in Pennsylvania." These scenes are designated respectively as "Osceola Mills Before the Fire;" "The Fire at Osceola—A Race for Life;" "Osceola Mills After the Fire;" and "Map of Osceola and Vicinity" with the stereotyped assurance that these are "from sketches by our own special artist at Osceola." Well, the readers of the *Commercial*, know that the fire was at Osceola, Clearfield county, a town on the Tyrone Railroad, about one hundred and fifty miles from Pittsburg. The "special artist" aforesaid ought to have known this fact, since it appears from the record that he was "on the spot," and also exhibits his blundering stupidity, since it is a copy of a section of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, showing in big letters the little station of Osceola on the Connellsville Railroad, about twenty miles above this city! So much for the accuracy of *Graphic* sketches.—*Commercial.*

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J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Bonner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

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E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

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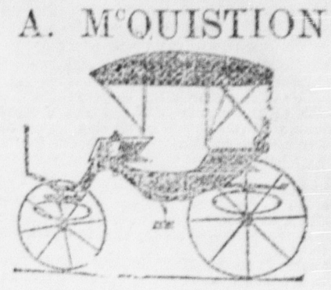

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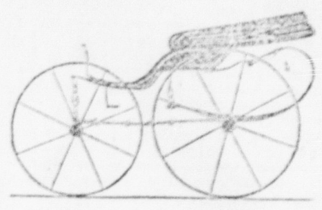

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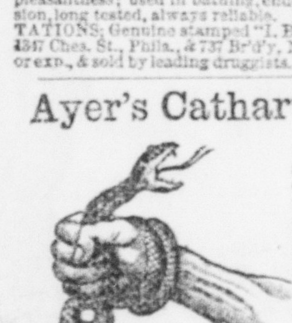
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills,* and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, *LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.*

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL. CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA. Penna. R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 35-1y

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Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED.

At the rate this work is now selling it will attain a sale of

100,000 COPIES

before the canvass is complete, Presbyterian ministers without charge, or those in ill health who wish to regain it by open air exercise, students, laymen, and others who desire lucrative employment in a most respectable occupation, are solicited to apply for an agency to sell

"THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,"

a beautiful large octavo volume, illustrated with steel and wood engravings, which every Presbyterian family will want to possess. Applications for exclusive territory should be made at once.

Price in cloth, $4; French Morocco, $5; Half Turkey Morocco, $7; Full Turkey Morocco, $9.

Address DEWITT C. LENT & CO., 446 Broome Street, New York. 7-2-6m

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PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

JACOB RHONE,

PRINCIPAL.

The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address

JACOB RHONE, A. M. Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

15-3m

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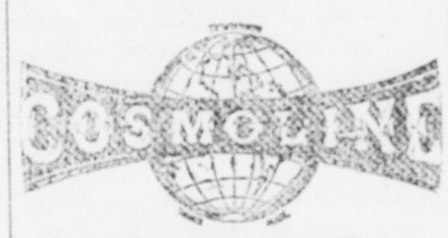


The Most Efficacious Virtue FROM PETROLEUM.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Troat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

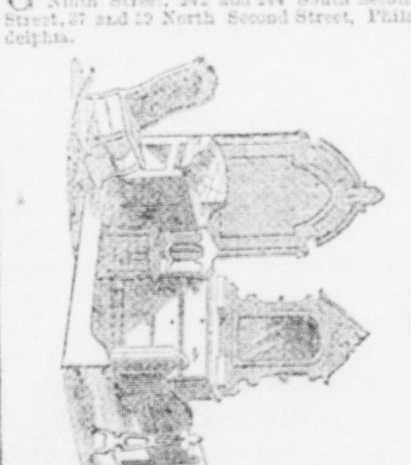
☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

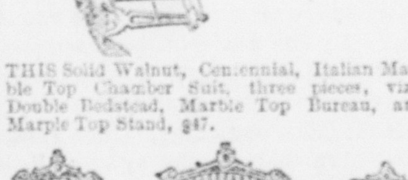
7-14-1y

CENTENNIAL, CENTENNIAL.

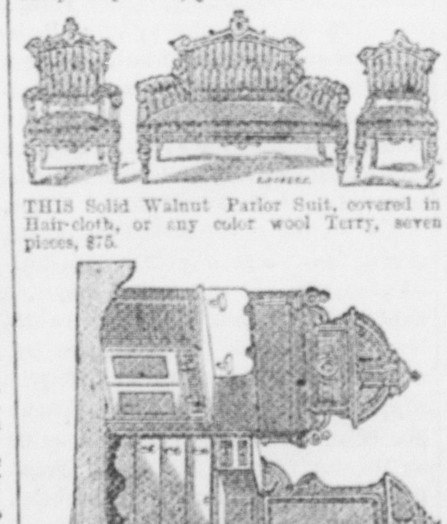
GOULD & CO., N. E. Corner Market and Ninth Street, 242 and 244 South Second Street, 37 and 39 North Second Street, Philadelphia.



THIS Solid Walnut, Centennial, Italian Marble Top Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Bureau, and Marble Top Stand, $47.



THIS Solid Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth, or any color wool Terry, seven pieces, $75.



THIS Solid, Walnut, Centennial, Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three peices, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Dressing Case, Marble Top Washstand, only $60.

THIS Fine Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth or wool Terry, any color, seven pieces, $145.

We will ship the above Suits to any address on receipt of price named. No charge for packing. For $8.25, FOUR WALNUT CANE SEAT CHAIRS, ONE WALNUT CANE SEAT ROCKER, and ONE WALNUT TOWEL RACK, will be sent with either Chamber Suit. SOLID BLACK WALNUT WARDROBES, 8 feet high, $22.50. Solid BLACK WALNUT SECRETARY BOOK CASES, 7½ feet high, $23.50. All other kinds of **Chamber** or **Parlor Furniture** equally reduced in price. The choicest patterns of **Carpets** sold at manufacturers' prices. Bedding in every variety. Name the price of any article of Furniture you may need, and we will send photograph. 23-12w

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STOCK SPECULATIONS.

Conducted by us in every form on Commission only. Puts and Calls, on best houses and low rates. Cost, $100 to $200, and often pays $5000 PROFIT. Pamphlet, how Wall Street speculations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y.

23-4t

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,

OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FANCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN

Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.

6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheume, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmiuary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS. 9 College Place, N. Y.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.

6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $2 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2.50. Send 25 cents for sample copy.

Address VOICE OF MASONARY, No 183 West Monroe St Chicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place or P.O. Box 1780, New York City.

6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,

Blinds,

Doors,

Mouldings,

Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

THE LAVA PEN

Is taking the place of the common Steel Pen wherever used. It will not corode; it will not injure tinted inks; it will write as smoothly as a gold pen; it will out-last a dozen steel pens sent by mail for $2 a gross or 20c a dozen.

The Trade supplied by FRYSINGER BROS., Lewistown, Pa., Gen'l Agents for Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon Centre and Snyder Counties.

22-4t

AGENTS! SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.

LIVINGSTONE'S Popular Edition LAST JOURNAL! Price $2.50

The story of the last seven eventful years of the Great Traveler's life as told by himself, and of his sufferings and death as told by his men The book they want. F. C. BLISS& CO., Publishers, Newark, New Jersey. 13 4t

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Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones.

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

F. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. E. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glas,s &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash. which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors' &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express busines and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-29-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,

47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. York

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Judge Mayor has decided to have but one week's court in August and two in October.

——Hammon Sechler, the great grocer, is about to build a handsome house on Linn street, above J. G. Love's residence.

——Of late there are so many appeals to the charitable that no truly good man will carry any more money about his clothes.

——County Superintendent Meyer has entered upon the duties of his new position and now has his office with District Attorney Spangler.

——The annual literary entertainment of the Academy will take place in Reynold's Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

——Col. Isaac May who lately returned from a year's visit to Europe, returned to Bellefonte on Thursday last and is at present visiting his friends. The Colonel appears to be greatly improved in health.

——Wm. A. Tobias is a candidate for Register of Wills. He might as well register his own will, because the day of his political death is not far distant. A Republican will occupy that position after the election.

——Boards of School directors are requested to forward their annual reports to the County Sup't, Bellefonte, as soon as possible for examination, as they are to be forwarded to the School Department prior to July 15.

——The old Milton academy graduates will hold their second annual reunion on the 14th of July next. The committee of invitation are ex-Governors Curtin, Pollock and Seth J. Comley and John F. Wolfinger. The old boys of Bellefonte, please take notice.

——The Borough Council at last meeting appointed the following policemen: Chief, Samuel Walker; balance of force, Richard Morgan and Martin Morrison. Scalawags will please note that these are able-bodied, cool-headed men, who will maintain the peace at all hazards.

——Mr. James A. Leydon, Mr. Mackey's appointee to West Point, left this place for the Academy on Thursday last. If he succeeds in passing the examination, which of course he will, he will at once enter upon his course, and will not be able to return home for two years to come.

——Governor Curtin, D. G. Bush and Constans Curtin started for New England on Wednesday last, with the intention and for the object of getting some yankee capitalists to come to Bellefonte and start a cuttlery or horse-shoe establishment or both. We hope they may be successful.

——Our correspondent, who writes in favor of a longer term of our borough schools, will notice by the report of the meeting of the school board in another column, that it is the determination of the directors to have as long a school term as they possible can without increasing the present rate of taxation.

——A horse jockey named Thomas Bigler traded horses with Loeb, May & Loeb, the dry goods and general merchandize men, on Saturday last; but he was afterwards seized with such remorse of conscience for having cheated those innocent gentlemen that, he returned the horse under cover of Monday night and took his own steed with him. Such honesty is rarely found in horse dealers. He had to break the lock to make the exchange.

——Last week, the Osceola *Reveille*, phoenix like, rose from the ashes of its late consuming, and, with the brave little legend "*ex urna resurgant*" at its mast head, came forth bright, crisp and "well done" from the smouldering ruins of its fated mountain home. The Brisbin brothers lost everything including subscription list and $210 in money. We are glad that their editorial friends in different parts of the State, true to the instincts of the craft, have given them prompt and liberal assistance.

——The popularity of annual reunions of the veterans of the late war, has forced upon us the necessity of suggesting to the few survivors of the Emergency Men, who, in the hour of our country's deadliest peril, left home, family, friends,—all, to throw their lives and their fortunes into the yawning breach that rocked this noble old commonwealth to its very centre, at the time when its borders were invaded and the doomed city of Chambersburg was threatened. These heroes have never received the proper recognition at the hands of the state they so nobly defended. The historian has forgotten to tell of their conquest of blood; the poet has left unsung their deeds of valor; time, untrammeled, is quietly yet surely effacing the heroic record they made in their short, sharp and decisive campaign of two weeks duration, most of which was spent in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg, and the balance in sanguinary skirmishes among the chicken coops and pig pens of Southern Pennsylvania. Scarce a vestige remains except, now and then, a border claim for immolated fences and evacuated smoke-houses. In this county, or at least in Bellefonte, a veteran Emergency Club should be formed at once, and the example thus set might induce the survivors in other sections to follow in their train. In order that this patriotic scheme may assume tangibility, we suggest that the remnant of Centre county's Emergency Men be speedily called together. Lieut. Daniel McGinley, ranking officer, should issue the call. A grand reunion should be arranged for. Our ladies would of course, give them a sumptuous dinner. This more than anything else, would have a tendency to induce them to fight (not figuratively) their battles over again. If a chicken coop and a pig pen could be fixed up for them to charge on, the memories of the past would yet more forcibly heighten the intensity of the occasion. And, then, the reunion ceremonies! What crowds would assemble to hear the greetings and speeches! Lieut. J. B. Butts, second in rank, would call the meeting to order, and, in his gravest manner, call Private Benjamin Schrock to preside. What a soul-enkindling speech the chairman would make. Then Jacob D. Thomas, the fighting Quaker, would deliver the address of welcome, which should, and no doubt would, be fitly responded to by Private Edmund Blanchard. How the multitude would call for addresses from such heroes as John P. Harris, Jacob D. Valentine, John L. Kurtz, A. O. Furst, Wm. McCafferty, Robert Valentine, James H. Rankin, Wm. McClellan, Sr., William Shortlidge, A. S. Valentine, Col. D. K. Tate, and—but why continue? The annals of Bellefonte have never produced an occasion half so glorious as this would be! Let the preliminaries be speedily forthcoming; and, in comparison, the Reserve Association will be but as mole hill compared to a mountain.

THE TEMPLE AT MILESBURG.—The great temple at Milesburg, to be built by General Aaron Parterich, which will outrival in grandeur and beauty Solomon's grand structure, is being pushed manfully forward. The following letter from Mr. Parterich himself, the architect and manager, to a gentleman of this place, explains the idea in a faint degree:

MILESBURG, GOD'S HEAD QUARTERS,
June 10, 1875.

Hon.——

Sir:—The time has arrived to commence the grandest building in the universe. There is not an hour to waste. I will give ye a faint idea of the greatness of the temple. It will be three hundred feet with a tower at the north end thirty feet square and 100 feet high, which will contain 37 bells. We will also have Cuba. Those bells will play any air or tune. You will please to push the temple as fast as possible. I will recommend you to engage Boalsburg band; not to depend on the Bellefonte band. They are all intemperate and we cannot depend on them. Let us make sure of the great building. I am surrounded by a band of murderous thieves. They are trying to take away my life. My sufferings are more than I can describe in writing. I have many relics or emblems of the temple in miniature. When ye come down ye will all say, "what manner of man is this? Never a man spoke like this man." Aaron, the son of St. Patrick! God has made Aaron the greatest in the world. Come down; I will not deceive ye. Ye will all rejoice ye have lived to see this day. Come with the band. Ye will start or take up the line of march at 2 o'clock, and ye can return to Bellefonte at supper time. Ye may be satisfied that ye never enjoyed such a happy day. The temple will cost three hundred million of dollars, and I can raise a thousand millions if needed. Ye will not depend on Bellefonte band; but send a man direct to Boalsburg. There must be a band to call the people together. I am alone. All the protection I have is two revolvers. I await arrival.

Yours, Respectfully,
GENERAL AARON PATERICH.
(Not a common man.)

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Wilson, of Half Moon, while hauling a wagon load of grain to Tyrone on Wednesday last, met with a serious accident. Near the Weston Mills, his horses took fright at a drove of cattle and ran off. Mr. Wilson's leg was broken and he sustained other serious injuries. The wagon was broken and one of the horses lamed, so says our informant.

——Tyson requests the society of our fire department on the 4th of July.

——We hear that the Junior Sons of '76 contemplate having a parade in this place on the 4th of July. Glad of it.

——The borough council last week appropriated two-hundred dollars to the support of the Undine Fire Company.

——People who complain there is nothing in the papers, should try to edit one for a few days and see how the old thing works.

——There are few things more barbarous than "mentioning" a man for an office every year for ten years and never electing, or even nominating him.

——A boy who is not strong enough to spade up a small onion bed between now and the 4th of July, will dig over a ten-acre lot before breakfast looking for bait.

——Now is the time to wear four pair of linen pantaloons per week and turn suddenly down a muddy alley when you come unexpectedly on your washerwoman.

——The *Watchman* says that if Joe Waream were nominated against Rawle for State Treasurer, the latter would have no show at all; Joseph would Waream out. Our opinion is that Joseph is worn out already.

——Johnson's Hotel is the place to stop at. Moderate prices and the best of living are two attractions that bring the Johnson House such an extensive run of custom. It is now the favorite resort of traveling men.

——Andy Cook jumped into the mill race a few days ago and saved a little child of Louis Doll's from drowning. That's just the way with Andy; he's always ready to do somebody a service, even if it is saving the life of Doll babies.

——We omitted to mention last week, that Peter Shultz left us a sample dozen of as fine potatoes as we ever saw. On weighing the smallest we found it to weigh one pound and four ounces. Mr. Shultz undoubtedly knows how to grow potatoes.

——The Blair County Republican Convention met on the 8th ult. and nominated the following ticket: State Senator, John A. Lemon; Associate Judge, Samuel Smith; Commissioners, Jonathan Slippey and John Halfpenny; Poor Director, David Bell.

——"Barkis is willin'"—thats what it amounts to after all. Seventy-five Democratic candidates for each and every office to be elected in the County are scouring the community and saying they are willing to run if their friends will only turn in and help a little.

——John Gates, a vicious lunatic, of the lower end of Nittany Valley, lately escaped from the Danville Lunatic Asylum, and is again prowling about in the mountains below Jacksonville. He is a dangerous character and prompt measures should be taken for his arrest.

——If a boy shows a disposition to ignore school and slight his studies, tell him that he will bitterly regret such a policy when has grown to be a man. He will at once change his course. It is a little singular that no one has thought of this before.

——When one thinks of the fact that the late Republican Convention at Lancaster was run by three of the greatest political Knaves in the state, one loses confidence, says the *Watchman*; and if the editor of the latter had been there, then there would have been four; and four knaves are hard to beat.

——We notice that the 28th and 147th Regiments P. V. and Knapp's Battery will hold their fifth annual reunion at Gettysburg on the 3d of July next. Excursion tickets will be sold from all principal points in the state. An excellent programme has been arranged; distinguished military gentlemen have been invited; and a pleasant reunion is anticipated.

——We observe that in various quarters ex-Governor Curtin is suggested for State Senator to fill the vacancy of Mr. Wallace. It will be remembered that the Democrats placed the same distinguished gentleman upon their ticket as delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention, upon the resignation of Gov. Bigler, and that Mr. Curtin proved one of the eminent members of that body, and introduced some of the most wholesome features of the constitution, and was in entire harmony with the Democracy upon the needed reforms. We do not know whether he would accept the Senatorship, but we do know that if he occupied Mr. Wallace's seat, that Mr. Wallace *would have a successor*, and the people an able champion of their rights.

The above from the Centre *Reporter*. We don't quite understand it. Will Mr. Kurtz explain what he means by those italicized words? The gist is obscure; explain yourself Mr. Kurtz.

——Life is the fibration received by all animated beings from the Creator's breath; a taper whose luminated or flickering light may be extinguished by a gentle wind, or firmly brave the fiercest blast. Life is caloric, electricity and phosphorus acting upon a mass of bones and solids, diffusing warmth, motion and animation, activity of muscle, of nerve and of intellect. As caloric, electricity and phosphorus are induced and supplied by good, wholesome food, we advise our readers to purchase their groceries from H. Sechler & Co's great establishment in the Bush House block. They are the best, purest and cheapest in the county.

——A Buffalo Run man found out, last Thursday, how much dependence is to be placed on the word of some young ladies. He sought the hand of a neighbor's daughter and she consented. The father's consent was obtained, and last Thursday appointed for celebrating the nuptials. On the Tuesday evening previous he called to complete the preliminaries. It is said that she had an older brother who was opposed to the match who, the day before, sent the lover word to stay away, that the wedding should not take place. So, when the anticipating groom approached the house of his affianced on Tuesday evening, we suppose it was with some trepidation. In the language of Mr. Lowell, in the Biglow papers, we imagine that

> Zekle crep' up quite unbeknown,
> An' peeked in thro' the winders,
> An' there sot Lucy all alone
> With no one nigh to hinder.

Zekle thought

> 'Twas kind o' kingdom-come to look
> On sech a blessed cretur,
> A dog rose blushin' to a brook
> Ain't modester nor sweeter.

Finding the way was clear, Zekle was soon in anxious anti-nuptial converse with Lucy. The preliminaries were arranged; the groom with a pair of groomsmen and the accompanying bridesmaids would drive in separate buggies to the bride's home on Thursday afternoon and thence to the preacher's, the latter having been already engaged to perform the ceremony. All went merrily up to a certain point, which was when the procession stopped at the proposed father-in-law's for the proposed pride. The latter was not at home! She had been pursuaded to give up the contract and, with her big brother, had gone down the valley to make a visit. The disappointed lover looked as if he'd lost his gizzard.

> He stood a spell on one foot fust
> Then stood a spell on t'other,
> And on which one he felt the wust
> He couldn't ha' told you nuther.

That bridle party unbridled; the groom returned home in a very singular frame of mind. Up to this date they are both unmarried; but we understand the fickle one is preparing a statement. We suppose the disappointed swain in the language of the B. T. thinks that

> To say why gals act so and so
> Or don't, would be pressmin'
> Mebby to say yes and mean no
> Comes natural to women.

MELANGE.—D. F. Fortney made a political trip to Penns valley on Friday, and took his girl along——H. T. Harvey, Lock Haven, wife and twins visiting Judge Orvis over Sunday——Jim Emery, Lock Haven, heavy bass, at Esq. Love's, over Sunday——All the young bloods about town wearing cheap blue flannel, seven dollar suits——Potato bugs to the right of us; potato bugs to the left of us; potato bugs all around us——Town full of drunk people, Saturday afternoon. License works well——Methodist strawberry festival in Hume's block on evenings of 18th, and 19th.——Academy exhibition week from next Tuesday evening——Billy Tobias wants to be Recorder; Beck to the rear.——Hon. S. T. Shugart devotes himself to his excellent garden; crusading among the potato bugs.——In the coming campaign, the only organ the Court House ring will have, is Smith Barnhart's old fiddle——Judge Orvis made the hair fly among the Clearfield rioters last week——*Industrial Advocate* No. 2 is full of the spirit of '76——Tax-payers of South and West Wards want street lamps on Water street; they ought to have them——A thousand applicants for positions in our public schools, and a few townships to hear from——Saloon keepers sell bogus Buffalo lager beer——Evan Blanchard, Esq., going to White Sulphur Springs, after health——Lawyer Kichline spits on his hands and wades in for glory——A Lloydsville lady owns 45 cats; great catastrophe to Lloydsville——At Centre Hall when they want to butcher a beef they allow the animal to brouse on red-hot editorials clipped from Kurtz's *Reporter*.——Benner Wilson, has a scrap book containing the marriage notices of all the women that he has loved and he sits out in the moonlight and reads it and cries——Since uncle Davie Johnson has moved down to his new and popular hotel, he has taken on so much adipose tissue that he has to stand on something to see over his paunch.

For the Republican.

BOALSBURG, June 14, 1875.

The importance of the approaching political campaign demands judicious action on the part of the Republican party in Centre County. It is desirable not only that we should elect the state ticket by a decided majority, but also that we should take the necessary steps to secure a victory in the county. The foreshadowings are plain that there will be trouble in the enemy's camp, and we should be prepared to take advantage of it. By nominating none but the best men we may be sure to elect at least a part, if not the whole, of our county ticket.

David Glenn, of Bellefonte, has been proposed as a candidate for the office of sheriff. He is a good man—is well known here—and if nominated, will receive the undivided support of the Republicans of Harris, as well as that of many good Democrats.

SEMPER FIDELIS.

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

——A frost on Monday damaged garden vegetables, fruit and rye in blossom, it is said, seriously in some places.

——The ladies of the Methodist church have arranged for a strawberry and ice cream festival, to come off on the 18th and 19th of this month.

——The asylums for the weak minded are pretty well crowded at present and our citizens must put up with little out-breaks of croquet here and there.

——The examinations at the Academy will begin next Monday, June 21, and continue until Tuesday, 29. Patrons and friends are invited to attend.

——We understand that Ben. Ligget, of Liberty township, has declared himself in favor of the ring candidate, Munson, for Sheriff, and is opposed to the re-election of Hartranft for Governor.

——Adam Hoy, Esq., will deliver the Alumni address at Pennsylvania College on the 24th prox., and Rev. G. W. Miller at Dickinson on the 21st. Bellefonte is the place to send to for fine orators.

——A thousand children in this neighborhood are at present earning fifty dollars per day by picking potato bugs at five cents a pint. Next, they'll form a bug-pickers' union and strike for higher wages.

——Our old friend Abraham Sussmen will sell out his entire stock of leather. Here is a good chance for a live man to make a bargain. He can be found at his store, No. 5 Bush's Arcade; call and see him.

CORNER STONE DEDICATION.—The corner stone of the new M. E. Church at Centre Hall will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on Sunday next, June 20. Ministers of the Gospel and the public generally are invited.

MILITARY COMPANY.—There will be a meeting in the Court House on Saturday next (June 19) at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a military company, which is to be attached to the 5th Regt. Officers are to be elected and the organization completed at this meeting. The attendance of every man intending to join is requested.

——In looking over the proceedings of the May session of the West Branch Dental Association we notice that our excellent dentist, Dr. J. W. Rhone, was appointed to deliver, at the next semi-annual meeting, a thesis on "Dental Nutrition." Dr. Rhone is one of the best dentists in this county and will, we doubt not, deliver an able and interesting address on the above subject.

——John Ardell has a twenty acre field of rye at Beaver Mills that was so badly frosted on Sunday night as to entirely destroy the oncoming crop. The rye was in blossom, and was perhaps as fine a field of the grain as is in the county. The sample stalk which we saw was seven feet and four inches in length. Reports from various parts of the county go to show that much damage has been done to crops, gardens and fruit by the frosts on Sunday and Monday nights.

STREET FRACASES.—On Monday afternoon and evening, the region of the diamond was thronged by an excited crowd. The cause of the excitement was a series of fights. It is seldom that any such little amusements break in upon the monotony of our quiet village, but when they do, the average Bellefonter is sure to be on hand. He was there numerously on Monday. Gathered around the combatants a hundred fold and watched the ebb and flow of battle with as much interest as if he were being sold out at Sheriff's sale. When the battle adjourned from one side of the street to the other, he followed promptly. If any body wants to fight in the presence of an audience let him come to Bellefonte and give five minutes notice and he will be promptly supplied with several hundred cocoanut-headed auditors. The trouble all arose on Monday from a dog fight. Frank Blair's dog was marching in eschelon down High Street when he confronted Jim William's dog. After an interchange of congratulations, they agreed to settle the difficulty at once. They had hardly gotten fairly at work, Blair's dog had only had an eye gouged out and was almost done chewing William's dog's leg off, when the crowd assembled. Somebody interferred for William's dog, and then a Blair's dog backer took it up. Then a few more fellows pitched in on general principles. About that time the spectators enjoyed themselves, things were so lively. The dogs, seeing that the job was taken off their hands went home to supper and left the crowd to fight it out. The melee continued for an hour or two with varying success, but we believe Blair's dog backers came out ahead. There was not much drunkenness, just plain fighting. In the evening a man named Parks was heard abusing his wife, nee Salley Waltz, who called for help. Capt. Henry Montgomery who was passing at the time, came to her assistance, and in trying to pacify Parks, was by him assaulted. The Captain got a decided advantage in the scuffle that followed and succeeded in having him arrested. Other disturbances occurred during the evening but we were afraid to stop up town and are not able to give the particulars.

MARRIED

At Milesburg, this county, on Wednesday, May 9, Mr. Harry B. Curtin to Miss Lida G. McMeen.

This was one of the most delightful affairs that Milesburg has witnessed for years. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mrs. Lipton, the bride's grandmother, on Wednesday afternoon. Over one hundred invitations being issued to relations. The handsome young groom is a son of Mr. John Curtin, of this place, and the bride is a neice of Mr. Joseph McMeen, our well-known druggist. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage of relatives and friends, by Rev. J. Green Miles, assisted by Rev. W. C. Wright. The bridesmaids were Miss Lizzie S. Hahn and Miss Josephine Tripple and the groomsmen were Mr. George T. Brew and Mr. James C. Curtin.

The following is a partial list of wedding presents: Miss Lizzie S. Hahn, beautiful toilet set; Miss Josephine Tripple, silver flower stand; G. T. Brew, silver cake basket; J. C. Curtin, elegant revolving butter dish.

Mrs. N. J. McMeen, the bride's mother, a check for $50,00; Mr. and Mrs. Curtin, the groom's parents, a silver tea set; Mr. Joseph McMeen, the bride's uncle, a gilt chamber set; Miss Green and Bro., a china tea set; Gen. J. I. Curtin and wife, a half dozen silver table spoons; Dr. Larimer and wife, a silver fruit stand; Constans Curtin, a check for $50,00; Mrs. Roland Curtin, a Damask table-cloth; J. B. Curtin, a pair of silver soup ladles; F. P. Green and wife, one dozen napkins, table cloth and hand-mirror; Mrs. Martha Irvin, a Japanese toilet set; Mrs. Governor Curtin, a silver sugar bowl; William Curtin, a silver butter dish; Mrs. Dr. G. F. Harris, a handsome picture; O. L. Hoover and wife, a pair of vases; Mrs. A. M. Hoover, a dozen fine goblets; Roland Curtin, a silver boquet-holder; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Reynolds, a handsome case of silver spoons; A. G. Curtin, jr., a bronze card case; Miss Lissie Curtin, a half dozen Japanese fruit-plates; Harry C. Brew, bronze birds. Mrs. J. P. Hoover, silver butter knife; Mrs. Lizzie Frost, silver fruit knife; Miss Ann Harris, toilet set; The Misses Gregg, pair vases; Miss Annie Gregg, pink scarf; Miss Maggie Gregg, toilet cushion; Miss Lizzie Barnhart, flower vase; Rollie Curtin, bouquet holder; Mrs. Holder, linen table cloth; Rev. and Mrs. Wright, glass fruit dish; Miss Bella Hoover, set vases; Mrs. M. E. Hoover, walnut paper holder; Frank Blair, an elegant silver castor; John Potter, ash pan and match safe; O. W. Curtin, bronze thermometer; Miss Sue Miles, dozen napkins; Miss Clara Lipton, toilet set.

The happy couple have the printers' best wishes, and we hope that many of our young men and women will quit their foolin' and follow this sensible example.

On the 27th of May, at the residence of the bride's parents near Howard, by Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. A. V. Smith to Miss Emma H. Pifer, both of Howard, Pa.

At Aaronsburg, on the 27th ult., by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, Ezra F. Smith, of Penn Hall, to Miss Beckie S. Lauver, of Potter twp.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 3rd inst., by the same, Joseph Bitner and Miss P. E. Federolf.

On the 5th inst. by A. Lockenbach, Esq., Mr. Jacob Fike and Miss Mary Weaver, both of Potter twp.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. Levi Lockenbach, of Ohio, Mr. Felix Stiffler and Miss Susan Kooney, both of Potter twp.

At Isaac Buffington's, Milesburg, on Thursday, June 3rd, by Rev. Mr. Biggart, J. Elliot Ross, Principal of Mount Carmal School, to one of Milesburg's fairest daughters, Miss Fannie M. Hall.

On the evening of May 15, 1875, at his residence in Milesburg, by Rev. J. Zeigler, Mr. M. M. Lyman to Miss Lucy T. McKinly, both of Milesburg, Pa.

On June 9th, at the residence of the bride's mother, East Charlestown, Pa., by Rev. Reynolds, Mr. W. T. McKeam, of Zion, to Miss Edith Partridge.

At the City Hotel, Tyrone, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. L. Holmes, Mr. Fillmore Craig to Miss Adda Yothers, both of Julian, Pa.

DIED.

"Mighty ones, Love and Death!
Ye are strong in this world of ours."

In Millheim, on the 22nd ult., Mary, daughter of Uriah and Tena Reifsnyder, aged 4 years 3 months and 22 days.

On May 19, 1875, at the residence of his son in Boggs township, Andrew Fetzer, in the 86th year of his age.

In Haines twp., on 2nd inst., David Korman, aged 48 years, 7 months and 16 days. His funeral was largely attended.

At Zion, Pa., on the 27th of May, of consumption, Mr. Wm. Garbrick, aged 63 years, 4 months and 24 days.

Father Garbrick was an active member of the Lutheran Church. The funeral sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Bright, on Luke 23:28, last clause. The deceased selected his text some six weeks before his death.

On May 23, 1875, Barbara Ingram, aged 24 years, 1 month and 13 days.

For twenty-one years a sufferer. She was always cheerful and trying to make others feel comfortable around her; always bearing her affliction with fortitude, and as she passed away left strong evidence that she had placed all her trust in the Saviour.

'Till mid your sorrow, one thought will remain,
Home with the Saviour, in mansions so fair,
She now sweetly rests, away from life's pain,
Rests our beloved one, from sorrow and care.
She has crossed over the bright river,
Her garments are shining in white,
We know she is happy forever,
In that beautiful world of light.

—C. I.

In Hublersburg on the 15th ult., Miss Ann Eliza McEwen, aged 64 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorised to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

LIST of Patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office to Pennsylvania Inventors, excepting Phila., for the week ending June 8, 1875, and each dated May 18, 1875,

Coal Separater, W. Buechley and J. Thorn, Pottsville.
Compound Steam Engine, A Alexander, Pittsburg.
Elevator, H. Blake, Pittsburg.
Mouth Piece for Cigar, J. Campbell, Lancaster.
Sand and Gravel Separater, M J Keller, Pittsburg.
Gas Apparatus, D. Kurtz, Sunbury.
Feed Cutter, Jacob and John Nye, Swatara.
Car Heater and Ventilator, J. Oliphant, Allegheny.
Die for forming Horseshoe Calk, L. Prichard, Sweet Valley.
Car Coupling, J. Wilson, Pittsburg.
Slide Valve for Steam Engine, E. Armstong, Allegheny.
Baking Electrotype Shells, J. Brooks, Pittsburg.
Horse Power, H. Geiser, Waynesborough.
Car Spring, W. Hansell, Pittsburg.
Corn Row Markers, A. G. Moore, Uniontown.
Oil Car, A. Odell, Oil City.
Grain Separater, M. Rider and G. Reynolds, Loveville.
Mould for Glassware, J and M. Smith, Pittsburg.
Self-Loading Cart, T. Strawn, Perry township, Fayette county.
Jug Pop, B. Wright, Pittdburg.